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No. 1.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION

Efficiency of Government Service and Inadequacy of Local Inspection Indicated by Chief Melvin's Report

The annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, which is made public this week, contains a great deal that is of interest to the meat trade, both at home and abroad, and to the general public as well. The federal meat inspection service has come to be the chief work of this bureau, and in his report Chief A. D. Melvin reviews fully the workings of this system, which has developed so remarkably under his direction in the two years since it was established on its present basis.

Dr. Melvin shows that of the 3,136 employees in the bureau no less than 2,203 are engaged exclusively in the work of meat inspection. He estimates that federal inspection now covers more than one-half of the entire number of animals slaughtered for food in the United States, which is an enormous volume. It is of course understood that not a pound of meat or meat product goes into interstate or foreign trade which is not government-inspected. The rest is consumed locally and must depend on State or local inspection for supervision.

In this connection Dr. Melvin in his report repeats his emphatic recommendation of last year concerning the necessity for improved State and municipal meat inspection and co-operation by the local authorities with the federal government. He goes so far as to declare that no consumer can be assured of wholesome meat except that bearing the government inspection label.

Best Meat Inspection in the World.

Dr. Melvin's report reviews the development and perfection of the federal inspection system during the year, and he declares it unquestionably as good as any in the world, if not the very best. He refers to foreign criticisms concerning the finding of preservatives in American meat products, and calls attention to the fact that where such preservatives actually were found they were permitted by the laws of the countries to which the products were exported. Otherwise the federal government would not have passed them for export.

The tuberculosis question has a prominent place in Dr. Melvin's report, and he again emphasizes the need for stamping out this

disease. He declares it must be traced to its origin by tagging the animals on the farm, and believes that the meat inspection system will be an effective agent in tracing and wiping out the disease. He advocates State laws requiring tagging of animals by shippers, and calls attention again to the inadequacy of State laws dealing with animal disease.

The figures in the report show that during the year inspection was maintained at 787 establishments, a gain of 79 over the previous year. In addition 33 cities now have the special market inspection organized by the bureau. An increase of 6 per cent. in ante-mortem inspections and of 5.96 per cent. in post-mortem inspections was made during the year. A total of 54,059,901 animal was inspected alive, of which number only 63,390 were held as suspected, and most of these were later slaughtered under special supervision. Post-mortem inspections totalled 53,973,337 for the year, of which 175,126 were condemned. This included those held as suspected on ante-mortem inspection, as referred to above.

Sanitary Inspection of Meat Products.

In the supervision of the preparation of meats and products by the inspection bureau a total of 5,958,298,364 pounds of products were inspected during the year, of which 2,875,997,349 lbs. was pork placed in cure, 1,433,777,993 lbs. was lard, and 416,199,855 lbs. was chopped sausage. A total of 43,344,206 lbs. of product was condemned during the year on re-inspection, the chief causes being sour, tainted or unclean products and rancid fats. This shows the careful scrutiny of the service as regards the sanitary condition of meat products after preparation. The amount of meat products certified for export increased 13.8 per cent. over the previous year, amounting to 1,545,761,808 lbs.

The work of the bureau in general in the interest of the livestock industry and the public health is conducted along the following lines:

Meat inspection. Inspection of animals for export and of vessels carrying them. Supervision of the interstate transportation of live stock. Inspection and quarantine of imported animals. Eradication of the dis-

eases known as "scabies" of sheep and cattle. Eradication of Southern cattle ticks. Inspection of Southern cattle. Scientific investigations concerning diseases of animals. Work in animal husbandry. Work in the interest of the dairy industry and of wholesome dairy products.

The force of employees has remained practically stationary in number, there being 3,136 on the rolls July 1, 1908, as compared with 3,152 a year before. Of the former number, 2,203 were engaged in meat inspection.

Concerning the meat inspection service Dr. Melvin says:

The Meat Inspection.

The federal meat inspection has been extended during the year, and it is estimated that it now covers slightly more than one-half of the entire number of animals slaughtered for food in the United States. With two years' experience under the new law the work is better systematized and more uniformly carried on at the various stations. The large force engaged in this service maintains a high standard of efficiency, and every effort is made to insure the wholesomeness of the inspected product, sanitary conditions of preparation, and honesty of labeling. The new regulations are based on the best and most recent scientific knowledge and judgment, and it is safe to say that no country has a more stringent meat-inspection system or one which better safeguards the health of the consumer of meat products.

One effect of the inspection under the new law has been a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the abattoirs. In old establishments there have been many improvements, and in the construction of new buildings such materials have been used as would promote sanitation.

Preservatives in Meat Products.

Newspaper reports of the finding of preservatives in American meat products abroad make a statement of the facts desirable. The meat-inspection law, after prohibiting the use of dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render the meat or meat food product unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food, makes the following exception:

"Provided, That, subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, the provisions hereof in regard to preservatives shall not apply to meat food products for export to any foreign country and which are prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser, when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is to be exported."

The use of preservatives in inspected meat is not permitted except in strict accordance with the foregoing provision of law. However, when foreign purchasers specify that preservatives shall be used, and when foreign governments do not prohibit the importation of meat food products prepared with preserv-

atives, it seems very inconsistent that complaint should be made when preservatives are found.

In some instances, however, when the presence of preservatives has been reported and when investigation has shown that no preservative was really added, it has been determined that the alleged preservative was a natural constituent of normal meat and that the amount found was only the merest trace and no more than frequently occurs naturally.

While the federal inspection is limited to establishments or persons doing an interstate or export business, the bureau has opportunities for learning conditions at other places. It should be borne in mind that nearly half of the meat supply of the country does not come under federal inspection, and that only a very small part of this receives an efficient State or municipal inspection. Some of the most insanitary and revolting conditions have been found at small local abattoirs, which are not and can not be reached by the federal inspection.

Need for Adequate Local Inspection.

It is only natural, too, that suspicious and diseased livestock, which might be condemned if sent to an inspected establishment, finds its way to the uninspected places; and as the federal law prohibits the interstate shipment of uninspected meat it follows that the product of the numerous abattoirs which are without federal inspection is sold and consumed within the States where they are located. Furthermore, this bureau frequently finds preservatives in meats prepared by local butchers.

There is great need, therefore, for the States and cities to provide an adequate local inspection which will protect their people against these local establishments. Few States have done anything in that direction, and very few have an adequate and efficient inspection. In most cities where there is a municipal inspection it consists simply in an examination of the meat as exposed for sale in the markets and stores.

Such an inspection is almost worthless. While it may result in the condemnation of a certain amount of unwholesome and tainted meat, the average purchaser is able to detect and avoid such meat for himself. What is required is an inspection that will protect the consumers where they can not protect themselves, namely, by guarding against the meat of diseased animals. This can be done only by having a sufficient number of competent veterinarians to inspect the carcasses at the time of slaughter, and this is a kind of inspection that very few cities have. Without such a local inspection the consumer can be assured of wholesome meat only by purchasing no meat except that bearing the government inspection label.

After referring to the progress made in suppressing diseases of live stock, Dr. Melvin says:

The Tuberculosis Problem.

The most serious problem now confronting the livestock industry is tuberculosis. This disease has progressed to an alarming extent and is undoubtedly on the increase, especially in States where no adequate measures have been taken against it. The recent agitation in favor of a more wholesome food supply has drawn attention to tuberculosis not only as it relates to the health of the consumer of meat and dairy products, but as it affects the business of raising livestock in an economic way.

Judging from the meat-inspection statistics and from records of the tuberculin test, it is estimated that more than 1 per cent. of the beef cattle, 10 per cent. of the dairy cattle and 2 per cent. of the hogs in the United States are affected with tuberculosis. The financial loss that is chargeable to this disease among farm animals amounts to no less than \$14,000,000 annually. Both in the interest of the public health and for the financial benefit of stock raisers, it is time that more aggressive and systematic measures were taken to suppress and eradicate this disease.

During the past year the bureau has been endeavoring, in co-operation with the authorities of Nebraska and Wisconsin, to trace the origin of animals found affected with tuberculosis in the meat inspection. The results of this work have been very satisfactory in the way of enabling the State authorities to locate and stamp out centers of infection.

In Nebraska, for instance, in every case where diseased animals have been found in the meat inspection and their origin traced back to the farm, tuberculosis has been found among the livestock remaining on the farm. It is therefore evident that the meat inspection can be made an effective agency for discovering and locating the presence of disease, and it seems important that the meat inspection should continue to be intimately connected with the administration of any work for the eradication of tuberculosis as well as other contagious diseases of livestock.

In order to give general application to this plan of tracing the disease, it seems essential that the various States should empower their officials by law to require that shippers shall tag their livestock, especially cows, shipped for slaughter, in such a way that they may be identified and their origin determined.

To Wipe Out Disease from Farms.

The agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1909 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to investigate the prevalence and extent of tuberculosis among dairy cattle in the United States," and under this authority steps are being taken to collect such information. This should be followed, however, by systematic work on a large scale by the federal and State authorities in co-operation, with a view to the ultimate eradication of tuberculosis from farm animals. This work to be successful will require many years and considerable expenditures, but there is no doubt that such expenditures will be a profitable investment, even if the subject is considered wholly from the financial standpoint. After more specific information is obtained as to the extent of the infection and as to the localities in which it prevails, the tuberculin test should be applied generally and systematically in the infected sections, this test being unquestionably the most accurate method of diagnosis known.

The safest way of disposing of diseased animals is to slaughter them, but in order to make the financial loss as light as possible it would be well to have such animals slaughtered at abattoirs having federal or other competent veterinary inspection. In this way a large proportion may be safely passed for food and made to yield their full meat value, while only those whose meat may be dangerous to health will be condemned. It seems only reasonable that persons whose animals are condemned and slaughtered should be paid indemnity, at least in part.

An important step looking toward the suppression of tuberculosis in livestock was taken in the organization in New York City in March of an association of livestock sanitary officers of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, with the special object of regulating and controlling the movement between those States of dairy and breeding cattle.

Inadequacy of State Laws for Dealing with Diseases.

Much of the bureau's work for the control and eradication of contagious diseases of live stock has been done in co-operation with State officers. In a few States the authorities are provided with both laws and funds for such work, but in a large majority of the States this is not the case. The bureau has recently collected the laws of various States bearing on this subject, and it is found that in most of the States the laws are very inadequate for the protection of livestock against contagious diseases and that in most cases the appropriations are entirely insufficient for effective work.

Watch page 48 for business openings.

MEAT PACKING IN THE SOUTH.

The South is on the upgrade in the matter of packinghouse facilities, for in several Southern cities in recent months modern plants have been built and equipped. Several years ago progressive men undertook the establishment of such plants and found that, while the plant could be built, the finding of cattle, sheep and hogs to keep it busy was an entirely different matter. There seems to be coming a change for the better. There are some statistics of meat animals available as follows:

State.	1900.	1908.
North Carolina.....	274,843	450,000
South Carolina.....	137,264	223,000
Georgia	680,716	680,000
Alabama	279,278	539,000
Florida	299,712	664,000
Louisiana	171,729	480,000
Mississippi	273,706	589,000
Tennessee	286,841	595,000
Arkansas	230,486	695,000
Total	2,634,575	4,915,000

These figures are rather surprising. While it had been known for some time that the utilizing of cottonseed, cottonseed hulls and meal had given new life to the cattle industry of the South, none were prepared for the great increase in the cattle holdings that has taken place there the past eight years. Then, too, the ease and cheapness with which ice can now be manufactured, and the success of the cold storage plants even in warm countries, makes the killing and handling of fresh meats an entirely different proposition from what it was a decade or so ago.

The nine Southern States named above have increased their number of cattle since 1900, 2,281,141, or 86 per cent. Arkansas leads to its increase, it having now 464,514 more cattle than eight years ago. Next comes Florida, with its everglades, which reports 364,228 more cattle than in 1900. While the South is less dependent upon the outside for its meat supply, yet the expansion of its cattle holdings seem to have in no way affected the value of cattle on the market, the greater consumption taking care of the increased supply.

There is another phase of the industry which is peculiar to the South and thus far confined to the single State of Florida, but which might be found profitable throughout the entire section. There are at least six ice-making plants in Florida, which cure farm-killed pork, and one of them this winter is prepared to handle a half million pounds. Only those students of farm economy who know the enormous waste of hog products in the South due to erratic winter climate will appreciate what this movement, still in its incipency, really means to this section.—"Ice."

BIG GEORGIA MEAT PLANT.

The meat industry in the Southeast is keeping pace with advancement in other sections, as is indicated by the announcement of another big plant at Atlanta, Ga. It is stated that the White Provision Company of Atlanta, one of the big meat and provision firms of the South, will erect a plant near Atlanta with a capacity of 4,000 hogs and 1,000 cattle weekly, and that work will begin in the spring.

LATEST FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF PACKERS

The federal grand jury at Chicago has this week been hearing testimony presented to it by the United States district attorney of that district connected with what is supposed to be an investigation of one or more packing concerns. It is said the investigation is based on alleged violations of the anti-rebate law and that the packers concerned are charged with accepting rebates in an indirect way.

Reference was made in the last issue of The National Provisioner to the serving of subpoenas on a number of officers and employees of Morris & Company, directing them to appear before the federal grand jury at Chicago in this connection. Subpoenas were also served on a number of railroad officials, and it is said on one or two others connected with the livestock end of the business at Chicago. The United States district attorney has not made public the details or specific object of the investigation, but is quoted in the daily newspapers as saying that "this is no fishing excursion."

In this connection it is stated in these same daily papers that what information the government has been obtained from a discharged employee of Morris & Company, which employee is now on the government pay rolls, and that this employee has been

used as a medium for inducing other employees to turn over to the government private papers and information belonging to the packing concern, for which they have received money from the government.

Whether this "spy system" and theft of private property has been adopted by the government remains to be seen. The officers and attorneys for the packers involved deny that any violation of law has taken place. On the other hand, they went to the United States district attorney at once and offered him access to all their records, papers and correspondence, stating that they had nothing to conceal. Sensational newspapers are enlarging the incident as much as possible and asserting that the government plans a general investigation of the meat trade, that it has evidence of a combination to control prices, distribution, etc.

These stories are manifestly inventions, and have been repeated so often that the public no longer believes them. Neither does it take stock in the ridiculous report that the President desires to put one of the packers in jail before his presidential term expires. That would be a contract beyond even Mr. Roosevelt's power to carry out, and it is not presumed that he is chasing any such phantoms at this time.

GROWTH OF SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.

In reviewing commercial conditions during the year just closed it has been noted that while many lines of industrial and commercial enterprise have felt the stagnation resulting from the financial disturbances of a year ago, the packing industry has gone steadily forward. There have been many new enterprises established, and enlargement and improvement of plants and territory has been general. In this record of improvement in 1908 no concern in the meat trade has made more rapid strides forward than the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.

The S. & S. Company has pursued a most aggressive campaign during 1908, and it is said that the reports now being made up for the annual meeting will make a record showing, both in tonnage and in results. The company has constantly expanded its selling territory and has entered many fields where it was not before represented. In addition the company has established a slaughtering and packing plant at Portland, Ore., securing by purchase a plant already built, which will later be replaced by a modern and much more extensive plant. Locations for plants in other sections, notably the Southwest, are also under serious consideration.

In the sales department the year has been a busy one in the establishment of new branch houses. Besides the location and enlargement of many branch houses in the South and Far West, the Eastern territory has been even more closely cultivated. The company has just opened an additional branch on Blackstone street, Boston, Mass. New houses have also been located at New Britain, Meriden and Stamford, Conn. In Pennsylvania new houses have been opened at Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale, and in New York State at Albany, Amsterdam, Newburgh, Middletown and Port Jervis.

These are only some of the recent instances of expansion of sales territory by the establishment of direct branches.

A feature of the S. & S. expansion during the year is the fact that this growth has been engineered by the young blood in the concern. President Ferdinand Sulzberger of the company has been in Europe since early in 1908, enjoying a well-earned vacation, the first of any length in many years. In his absence the business has been in charge of his sons, who appear to have made a record of which the head of the company can be proud. Their success would appear to indicate that hereafter he can "take it easy."

CONTROL OF BRITISH MEAT SUPPLY.

The control of the meat supply, with special references to the laws affecting the meat trade and meat inspection, was the subject of the fourth of the series of lectures being given at the College of Agriculture, Edinburgh, by Professor Loudon M. Douglas on the meat industry. Professor Douglas stated that there were fifty-one markets in Great Britain from which returns for livestock were obtained, and it was curious to note that the numbers of animals presented for sale at these various markets did not vary very much from year to year.

Thus in the department of fat cattle alone the figures for 1906 were 1,032,259, whereas in 1907 they were 1,060,066. The imports, however, from foreign countries had gone up enormously, and he said it appeared that the principal source of British meat supply, as in other foods, was not in the United Kingdom itself.

A comparative statement of the total meat imports for the last three decades showed more strikingly than it could be presented

in any other way how they depend upon foreign sources of supply. In 1887 the value of the meat imports was £14,350,000; in 1897 the value had increased to £26,825,000, and in 1907 this figure had gone up to £42,000,000, figures which showed a rapidity of increase which was truly gigantic. The figures presented a new set of conditions in the British meat trade, and the control of meat from foreign countries would require to be undertaken by British authorities as the principal part of their duties, as compared with the inspection of home supplies.

The lecturer described the methods for the handling of meats in foreign countries and illustrated by means of lantern slides the methods of transportation and meat inspection in Holland, the United States, the United Kingdom and elsewhere. He also pointed out the importance of the by-products, which were scientifically treated in foreign abattoirs, and the organization of this branch of the meat industry had still to be done in so far as the United Kingdom is concerned.

There were three people primarily concerned in the meat supply; namely, the farmer, the meat purveyor and the consumer. The farmer was the producer of the raw material and should be made to produce livestock which were free from disease. The principal disease to be dealt with was that of tuberculosis. The meat purveyor occupied the position of being the middle man between the farmer and the consumer, and he certainly did not wish to buy tuberculous meat. He was in this position, that he could not make use of any ready test which could be applied to cattle in the market place, so as to demonstrate whether they were disease-free or otherwise. He paid his money with the intention of buying sound animals, and it was unfair that, should they turn out to be otherwise, he should be the loser.

The consumer undoubtedly was to be protected, both against the farmer and the meat purveyor, and hence the system of veterinary meat inspection, which was being gradually extended everywhere.

The various laws governing the meat control in Great Britain were then referred to, as were also the new regulations controlling foreign meats at British ports, and the lecturer pointed out how absurd it was that such regulations should be carried out under the Medical Officer of Health, who was totally unqualified for such an office; the examination of meat was the business of veterinary inspectors, and they only should be appointed to carry out such inspection.

FRENCH IMPORT MEAT INSPECTION.

The French government has amended its meat import regulations as a result of protests of importers who have been hampered by their enforcement in certain particulars which were considered unnecessary. Heretofore American meats were inspected at the point of importation and shipment was greatly delayed. Under the amended regulation the sanitary inspection of American meats will not take place until they go into consumption. They may be stored in bonded warehouses without inspection, and need not be inspected until moved out. This will not interfere with re-exportation.

TRADE GLEANINGS

B. Ciney and others are constructing a cotton oil mill at Brady, Tex.

Wm. Ewing is contemplating the establishment of a packing plant at Hooker, Okla.

The tanning plant of Proctor, Elison & Company at Elkland, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

H. A. Mullins is reported as planning the establishment of a \$250,000 packinghouse at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Tegarden Packing Company will expend about \$25,000 for improvements to its plant at Springfield, Mo.

The Brundin Packing Company of Albert Lea, Minn., is contemplating a number of improvements in its plant.

The plant of the Western Packing Company at Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

The Hammond Packing Company have completed their branch at Lynchburg, Va., and opened it to the public on Monday last.

The Case Packing Company of Fort Worth, Tex., has filed an amendment to its charter increasing its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Burk Bros., retail butchers of Kirksville, Mo., have organized a corporation and will erect a packing plant. It is reported that \$100,000 will be expended.

The Charles A. Baldwin Company of Boston, Mass., has incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to deal in provisions, etc. The treasurer is J. E. Ames of Boston.

J. B. Gibson, of New York City, states that a site for the new stockyards at Cheektowaga, N. Y., have been secured and the work of construction will be started shortly.

The Manchester Tanning Company has

been incorporated at Portland, Me., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The president and treasurer is F. J. Carr of Winchester, Mass.

The fertilizer plant and tank room of the Morris & Company's packing plant at St. Joseph, Mo., was destroyed by fire on December 27. The damage is estimated at \$125,000.

The Crane Livestock Commission Company has been incorporated at Portland, Me., with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are: President, C. E. Eaton; treasurer, T. L. Croteau, Portland.

It is reported that the Heimerl Hide and Leather Company's tannery at Jefferson, Wis., will pass into the hands of Southern tanning interests. Numerous extensions and improvements will be made.

The Jameson-Boyce Company of Binghamton, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock to deal in provisions, etc. The incorporators are: J. B. Jameson, F. W. Boyce, S. Jameson and S. E. Boyce.

The Prairie State Phosphate Company of Chicago has incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to engage in the manufacture of fertilizers. The incorporators are: G. M. Peters, O. B. Wyman and George H. Brown.

The Tenexine Glue Company of Fall River, Mass., has incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to manufacture glue. The officers are: President, Raymond D. Borden; treasurer and clerk, Clark Chase, Jr., both of Fall River.

The Acme Meat Company of New York City has incorporated with \$3,000 to deal in cattle, livestock and meats. The incorporators are: John H. Quedron, Jersey City; E. Mauratzen and Herman Feiber, both of Brooklyn.

The Ann Arbor Chemical Company of East Orange, N. J., has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to manufacture fertilizers, etc. The incorporators are: L. K. Forsythe, M. Seabolt, G. B. Rhead and D. W. Springer, all of East Orange.

Otto J. Martin & Company, of 1152 West 51st street, Chicago, have incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to engage in the slaughtering and packing of meats. The incorporators are: Gustave Martin, Otto Martin and I. Martin.

The O. E. & W. E. Condit Company of East Orange, N. J., has incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock for the purpose of constructing and operating abattoirs and cold-storage warehouses in New Jersey and other States. The incorporators are: Orlando E. Condit, Albert E. Condit and William E. Condit.

CATTLE QUARANTINE IS RAISED.

The federal quarantine on account of the foot and mouth disease has been removed by the Secretary of Agriculture so far as it applies to the most of the territory in the States of New York, Maryland and Michigan. No traces of the disease have been found in these States except in the limited territory specified, and here it has been so well controlled that there is no danger of its spreading. The shipment of livestock, hides, etc., from the rest of the counties of these States to other States is permitted. The quarantine against export shipments is not yet removed, in deference to regulations of foreign governments.

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

PROPOSAL.

Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., December 24, 1908.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, on or before February 27, 1909, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., January 5, 1909. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened January 5, 1909," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army. D26J2.



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SEASONABLE ACTIVITY

A number of employees and officials of one or more big packing concerns at Chicago have been summoned before the federal grand jury in that city for the ostensible purpose of giving testimony concerning the relations between their concerns and the railroads in the matter of freight charges, allowances, etc. It has been inferred that the testimony to be elicited may have something to do with possible violations of the anti-rebate provisions of the federal laws.

The usual attempt of sensational newspapers to stir up excitement over a presumed "prosecution of the packers" has thus far had but feeble results. A lot of people have been asked to testify before a grand jury; thus far nobody has been charged with anything. The concerns whose employees have been summoned have volunteered to throw open all their books and records for the scrutiny

of government officials. They state that they have violated no law and have been especially careful to comply with all regulations and to instruct their employees to do likewise. Until the situation develops something more definite it will be hard to stir up excitement.

These sudden manifestations of activity on the part of federal officials connected with the legal department of the government at Chicago are seasonable. Whenever the government sleuths exhaust other possibilities they can always take up the trail of the meat packers. Their hue and cry has a familiar sound, and they are reasonably sure of arousing echoes enough by their noise to give the impression of a great public clamor. It is true that noise is about all their pursuit amounts to, and it is probable that this is satisfactory to them, since their aim seems to be to give the impression of intense activity in the pursuit of "malefactors," especially as the time approaches when their terms of office expire, and continued feeding at the public crib depends upon appreciation of their services by their superiors at Washington.

So it was not surprising that this recrudescence of the old familiar "packers' crusade" should develop at this time, when the Fourth of March is approaching. If they can make enough of a stir to secure re-appointment they should be amply satisfied, for if their tenures of office depend upon carrying their performances to a successful conclusion in court, it is possible—judging from past results—that most of their names would be missing from Uncle Sam's pay-roll.

FOOD RULE EXCEPTIONS

When the Federal Government put its new food regulations in force it made a clean sweep in its prohibition of all preservatives in food products other than salt, sugar, vinegar and others of the "grandmother" class. Extremists who believed that all modern preservatives were harmful were allowed to have their way. So much protest was aroused as a result of harm done by the radical action taken that the President appointed a board comprised of the most distinguished scientific experts in the country to study and pass on the question of the permissibility of these modern preservatives.

It was recognized that it would take some time for this board to reach a decision. Meanwhile the ban on the preservatives continued in force, and it was claimed the hardships caused by it were still unrelieved. As a result of representations made at Washington it was decided to permit the use of benzoates in such products as canned vegetables, catsups, etc., pending action of the scientific commission referred to. It was also

decided to permit the use of sulphur in preparing dried fruits.

Now the announcement comes that, pending the report of this commission, and as a result of the protests of French importers, it has been decided to admit to this country French peas colored with sulphate of copper and other chemicals. It is said the effect will be to admit the entire crop of copper-sulphated French peas next year for sale to American consumers.

As the matter stands at this time benzoates, which everybody knows rank with borates as the mildest of preservatives, and copper sulphate, which even the uninitiated would regard with suspicion, are permitted by our government authorities in food products.

But why discriminate in favor of these, and especially in favor of foreign products colored with dangerous copper sulphates, while such a widely recognized preservative of the mildest and most wholesome and beneficial kind—boric acid—is rigidly prohibited in our food and meat products? It would certainly appear to be unfair discrimination to admit copper-sulphated foreign foods while refusing to permit home manufacturers to conserve their products and the health of the public by the use of one-tenth of one per cent. of as mild a preservative as is known to modern science.

THE CINCINNATI IDEA

The publication by The National Provisioner of the discussion over the proposal to shut down on hog killing in the hot summer months seems to have attracted a good deal of attention. It was General Ryan's purpose, when he addressed his original letter to The National Provisioner, to start a discussion, and he seems to have succeeded.

The National Provisioner has received many letters from packers in all sections of the country on this subject. Many of them have been made public in our columns. Every letter has been from the pen of a pork packer well-known in the trade, whose opinion, based on his experience and judgment, is worthy of consideration. Packers are a modest set of men, as is well known, and in writing to The National Provisioner some of them asked that their names be not used; for that reason, and to be fair, the names of the writers of all the letters were omitted.

General Ryan is much encouraged over the interest which has been aroused in his proposal to stop losses in pork packing by shutting down during August and September. He does not expect everybody to agree with him. "But the 'Cincinnati idea' is taking hold," he writes, and he expresses the hope that some remedy will be found as a result of the discussion started in the columns of The National Provisioner.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

CIRCULATION IN HOG ROOM.

A wholesale meat dealer who has recently gone into pork packing writes The National Provisioner concerning air circulation in his hog room as follows:

We have had a hog room installed recently, and would like to know how to get a circulation, as we have no circulation. A door leads from the cutting room into the hog room at one corner. The hog room is 8 feet high. Please advise us as to what kind of ventilation we can use. The space overhead, in the second story, is used for lard storage.

The question, as put, is difficult to answer, owing to the insufficient data given. You do not state whether you use an ice bunker room for cooling, brine pipes hung on the side walls or ceiling, or a forced cold air circulation. As you state you have insufficient circulation, we assume that you do not have the last mentioned.

If you use an ice bunker room, this room should be located preferably in a false ceiling over the room to be cooled. This will cause a natural circulation of air, as the warm air surrounding the carcasses will rise to the bunker room and will there be cooled and drop back into the hog storage room.

If you use piping, this also could be placed in a bunker room or false ceiling, and will induce good circulation. Information as regards various methods of piping storage rooms appeared in a recent issue of The National Provisioner, with illustrations. Plans 4, 5, 6 in that article illustrate the false ceiling very well in conjunction with piping.

If you would be a little more explicit as to just what method of cooling you use, we would be in a better position to more fully answer your question. Of course for preventing any possible contamination, such as souring or taint during prolonged storage, an air circulation system is essential. The forced air circulation system is best for this, and in its elementary principles consists of blowing air over the ice or cooling coils and forcing the cooled air into the storage room.

WATER POWER VS. STEAM POWER.

Proper and economical power facilities for a packing plant are among the first things to be considered. Water power may be used in some cases where it is available. The effect of variable flow upon the value of a water power is difficult to estimate "as regards the point of variability at which a water power becomes of no value." "I am firmly convinced," says Engineer Chas. T. Main of Boston, "that to-day there are a great many concerns located upon streams that are so variable as to require an auxiliary steam plant of a size equal to the water-power plant, or nearly so, to which in the past such water power may have been a saving, but which now, if they could begin anew, could produce their power more cheaply from a single steam plant than from the double plant.

"It is true that fuel is saved, if steam is not required for other purposes than power, during such times as the engine is not run. But it is also true that as the engine is only to run for a portion of the time, it is probably

Readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the trade are urged to submit questions of practice and operation concerning which they are in doubt, to be answered through this department of "Practical Points for the Trade," or privately, if desired. Readers are also invited to criticize freely the answers which appear, in order that the best results of practical experience may be obtained. Address Technical Editor, The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

deemed advisable to purchase a low-cost steam plant in order to reduce the fixed expenses, which means a larger consumption per hour than there would be with a better plant. At times also the engine will be unloaded, which is not conducive to economy. To the running expense must be added the cost of maintenance of a double plant, so that the cost is almost sure to be more than that of a single new efficient plant.

"If the stream is variable and the water-power plant is the only source of power, which must stop for a portion of the time, it would be of little value under such conditions except for a very limited range of business. No business, employing any amount of labor, carried on in such a way, could compete successfully with concerns which have a continuous run."

RECIPE FOR BOCK SAUSAGE.

In answer to the request of a reader the following recipe for bock sausage is given: Take about one-third each of beef, veal and pork, chopping up fine together, adding for 100 pounds stock, 42¼ oz. salt, 3½ oz. cayenne pepper and 3½ oz. white pepper. Some use a few small dice of boiled bacon. Fill the mass into narrow sheep casings and

twist off into pairs to weigh about 4 oz. Smoke the sausages in hot smoke until they appear of a light yellow color.

Another recipe is as follows: Use 60 pounds beef and 20 pounds veal, freed from thick sinews, and chop up together until very fine; 20 pounds of pork trimmings are now added, and the mixture again chopped until the mass is uniform, when sufficient water to make it moderately soft is put in. Season with 42 oz. salt, 2¾ oz. saltpetre, 6¾ oz. white pepper, 1¾ oz. cloves and 1 oz. either of coriander seed or garlic, whichever flavor may be desired. After the seasoning is well kneaded in, add to the mass 12 pounds finely cut fat, which is uniformly mixed with the other ingredients.

Fill the mass into narrow beef casings and make short sausages, which are smoked until they are brownish red. The sausages are boiled when prepared for the table.

BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

The refrigerating machine department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company reports recent sales of Barber refrigerating machinery as follows:

Louis J. Kramer, Elkader, Ia., packer, 10 tons compression, 10 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Merrill & Soule Company, Syracuse, N. Y., milk products, 10 tons compression, 10 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Geo. T. Gravenstein, New York, milk, 10 tons compression, 10 tons refrigeration, brine system.

R. T. Ayre Company, Monticello, Ill., meats, 2½ tons compression, 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Children's Village of Sybert Institution, Meadow Brook, Va., 3 tons compression, 1,200 lbs. ice, 1¾ tons refrigeration.

Knowles Bros., Lockport, N. Y., fruits, 30 tons compression, direct expansion system.

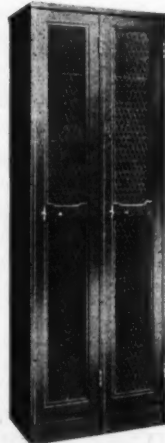
Eau Claire Creamery Company, Eau Claire, Wis., 23 tons compression, direct expansion system.

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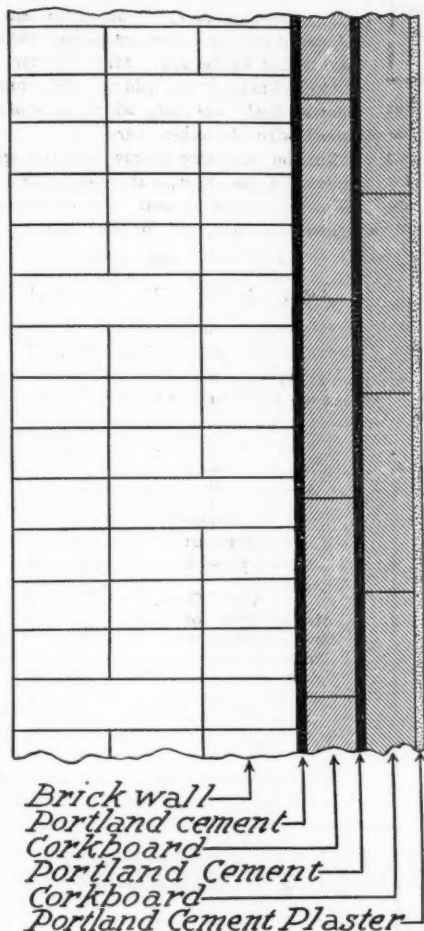


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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The Syracuse Cold Storage Company has incorporated with \$225,000. The incorporators are: J. M. Colwell, H. K. Chadwick, R. C. Robinson, D. E. Petit and H. E. Jones.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—The Crystal Ice Plant is to be incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock. The object of the company will be both to increase the capacity of both its gin and ice plant.

Racine, Wis.—The Racine Refrigerator and Ice Machine Company has incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Roy M. Peterson, Hans P. Nelson and J. Fred Johnson.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Pine Brook Butter Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Carolina Bramsen, Christian Bramsen and Michael J. Burke.

Le Roy, N. Y.—The United Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to operate a refrigerating plant. The incorporators are: C. F. Prentice, W. F. Huyck and D. W. Tomlinson.

Paterson, N. J.—The Hygienic Milk Powder Company has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock to manufacture milk powders. The incorporators are: J. H. Wenting, P. Garrettson, R. C. Turner and A. Smith.

New York, N. Y.—The Independent Consumers' Ice Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to manufacture and harvest ice. The incorporators are: Max Hollander, Samuel Burke and Barry Berkowitz.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The United Beverage Improvement and Manufacturing Company has incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to conduct a refrigerating and bottling establishment. The incorporators are: S. C. Seymour, W. F. Eidell and J. A. MacPeak of Camden, N. J.

ICE NOTES.

Holly Grove, Ark.—E. W. Burrus is contemplating the establishment of small ice plant. Sanderson, Tex.—E. McGinley of El Paso is reported as planning an ice factory for this place.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Consumers' Ice Company are planning to erect a \$60,000 ice plant.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Baltimore Hotel Company are installing a 25-ton refrigerating machine.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Gurler-Barth Creamery Company are to erect a new creamery plant here.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The East Tennessee Dairy Company is building an ice plant to cost about \$24,000.

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Montgomery, Ill.—William Funk is erecting an ice house and will go into the ice business at this place.

Dallas, Tex.—The Pure Ice and Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$75,000.

Ashton, S. D.—The plant of the Hanom Brewing Company has been damaged to the extent of \$2,000 by fire.

Houston, Tex.—The Alvin and Houston Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Wilkesburg, Pa.—The Kuhn & Bro. Company are planning to install a small cold storage plant in their store here.

Ozark, Mo.—The plant of the Ozark Creamery, Ice and Produce Company is to be sold on January 4 to satisfy creditors.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.—The Sulphur Springs Electric Light Company are contemplating the erection of a 10-ton ice plant.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Jonesboro Ice Company are to erect a cold storage plant 30 x 110 feet, with a capacity of 50 tons daily.

Barbourville, Ky.—The Cumberland Ice and Beverage Works plant, recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$12,000, is to be rebuilt.

Pottstown, Pa.—Two storage houses of the American Ice Company have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$28,000. The houses were located at Tumbling Run.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—The council of the Board of Trade are considering the proposition for the establishment of a large cold-storage warehouse at this port.

El Campo, Tex.—H. L. Strang of New York and other capitalists has secured the ice plant of the El Campo Light, Water & Ice Company, and will make improvements to same.

Lewiston, Ida.—The Idaho Ice and Storage Company are to make extensive improvements to their plant. A 1,000-ton storage room will be built and a cold-storage plant erected.

Addison, N. Y.—The large plant of the Howell Creamery Company has been wrecked by a runaway freight train. The partly demolished plant caught fire and was totally destroyed.

Appleton, Wis.—The Outagamie County Society of Equity will construct a cold-storage plant in this city and make Appleton the distributing point for the farm produce for the county.

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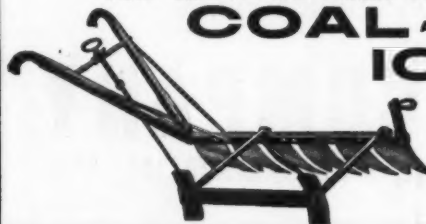
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STANDARD METHOD OF TESTING REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

By D. S. Jacobus, M. E., E. D.*

The subject of establishing a tonnage basis for refrigeration and of preparing a code of rules for conducting tests of refrigerating machines has received much attention from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. A committee was appointed in December, 1903, to suggest a standard tonnage basis for refrigeration, and the same committee re-appointed in 1904 in order that it might prepare a code of rules for conducting tests. The committee rendered a preliminary report on the first part of the work, which was accepted by the society in 1904. A preliminary report has been made on the second part of the work, which was presented at the Indianapolis meeting, May, 1907, but this report has not been offered for acceptance, and consequently no action has been taken regarding it.

In view of the fact that the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers should be especially interested in this work, it has been deemed advisable to present what has been done by our sister society for discussion, with recommendation that a committee be appointed to act jointly with the committee of the A. S. M. E. in preparing a report. Should such a committee be appointed, it would not necessarily follow that the report which has already been accepted by the A. S. M. E., to establish units of refrigeration, would be binding on the work of the joint committee. The members of the joint committee could therefore start at the very beginning if they so wish, establish the units to be used in the various measurements involved, and prepare a code of rules for conducting tests. On the other hand, they could accept the report which was presented to the A. S. M. E., on the units of refrigeration, which is more in the line of definitions than anything else, and start their work from this point.

Joint Committee on Standard.

What the writer would like very much to accomplish would be to have this important work conducted by a joint committee of the two societies, and co-operated in by all the members of each society who may be interested in the subject. Reprints have been made of the work already done by the A. S. M. E., and it is earnestly hoped that these will receive

*Read before the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

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free discussion at this meeting. What assists a committee more than anything else is honest criticism of their work, and it is hoped that no one will hold back with the idea that he might give offense by expressing his opinion. The only way of preparing reports of this kind that shall have a maximum value is to go over them most critically and weed out the weak portions and replace them by something better, and the members of this society can rest assured that they can give no offense no matter how general this weeding out process may be.

On examining the reprints of the work done by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, it will be seen that the units recommended by the committee to measure the cooling effect, or the refrigeration, is one which through its long use is already a standard, viz., the heat required to melt one pound of ice. This was taken at 144 B. t. u., and on this basis the unit for a ton of ice melting capacity is 288,000 B. t. u. The usual value employed for the heat to melt one pound of ice is 142.2, but the committee deemed it advisable to use the figure determined by Bunsen, which is 144 B. t. u.

Standard Conditions for Tests.

It was thought to be advisable to establish a set of conditions under which refrigerating machines might ordinarily be tested, the idea of doing this being that if such a system was adopted it would be possible to compare directly the results secured with one machine with those secured by another. The standard set of conditions recommended are that the temperature of the saturated vapor at the point of liquefaction in the condenser shall be

90 deg. F., and the temperature of evaporation of the liquid in the refrigerator 0 deg. F. For an ammonia machine this would be equivalent to saying that the pressure in the condenser shall be 168 lbs. sq. in. above the atmosphere and 15 lbs. per sq. in. for the pressure in the refrigerator.

The capacity of the machine determined under these conditions was termed "the commercial tonnage capacity," the idea being that this would be a good set of conditions on which to base the commercial rating of a

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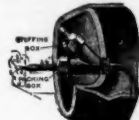
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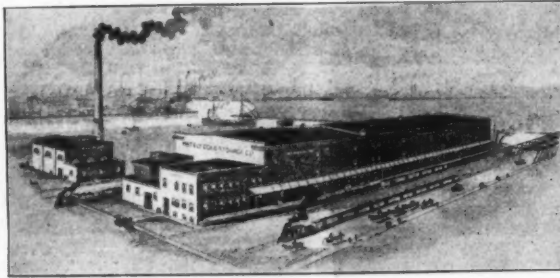
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machine. In computing the commercial tonnage capacity, the actual weight of the refrigerator fluid circulated between the condenser and the refrigerator, and actually evaporated in the refrigerator, is employed as a basis. The refrigerating capacity obtained in this way should correspond very closely with the actual refrigerating capacity of a machine as determined by the quantity and range of temperature of the brine or other substance cooled in the refrigerator. It will be noted on examining the code of rules for conducting tests of refrigerating machines proposed by the committee of A. S. M. E. that only machines employing ammonia as the refrigerating agent are considered, although the rules apply to any other machine using a condensable gas or vapor as the primary agent.

It may also be noted that the refrigerating capacity of a machine is considered as referring only to that part of the plant in

which the ammonia or other primary refrigerating fluid is the circulated, and that the capacity of that part of the plant where cold brine or other secondary fluid is made use of for refrigeration is not considered. A test made with a brine heater would give correctly the capacities specified in the report. The standard set of conditions specified by the committee are those which often exist in ice making, and it was thought that this was a fair set under which the results secured by various machines might be compared.

Questions Asked at International Congress.

An account of the work done by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was presented by the writer to the International

Congress of Refrigerating Industries, held in Paris, with the request that it receive free discussion. Such discussion will be available for the use of the joint committee. In presenting the work of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers to the International Congress the following questions were asked to bring out discussion:

(a)—Is it well to establish a standard set of conditions under which refrigerating machines should be tested, in order that the results obtained for one machine may be compared with those obtained with another?

(b)—Is the standard set of conditions which have been set forth the most desirable to adopt, or could others be employed to advantage?

(Continued on page 39.)

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hog by the cwt.

Moderate Reactions from Firmness—Continued Confidence of Liberal "Long" Interest—Occasional Full Hog Supplies—Increased Export Demand for Lard.

The hog products markets tended to some irregularity in the week's trading. Spasmodic changes to easier prices reflected more the attitude of packers concerning the hog markets.

At times, especially early in the week, the hog supplies were quite liberal at the packing points, with their prices lower, by which a moderate decline in the markets for the products was noted. Subsequent trading in the hog products markets showed more or less irregularity. It was not observed, however, that outsiders, so called, who have the principal part of the deals on the "long" side were materially disturbed in view of the outcome of the market by any moderate reactions noted in prices against them.

It was conceded that the stronger tendency of the hog products markets only recently, more particularly through the previous week, was through efforts of outsiders and not of packers, and that the outsiders were then encouraged to new buying at firmer prices by deductions of near falling off in hog receipts. It was probably some surprise to the outside holders that the hog marketing was as large as shown, at Chicago particularly, in Tuesday's and Wednesday's records of the movement. The hog prices were naturally lower on the spasmodic increased hog marketings, and the hog products markets, also, suffered.

It looked improbable that the hog products markets would have most concern of

packers, but only that the disposition would be to prevent marked excitement in the products markets while the hog marketing was of an extensive order.

If there had been desire for lower hog products markets on the part of leading packing interests, as some trade sources thought there would be, efforts would have been seemingly made before the January option was as well protected as it is. It looks as if the January option would not be at all menacing, and that it has been partly liquidated at profits or swung to May, so far as it was held in degree for possible adverse influence.

That there has been restrained handling of products markets against outside sentiment of bullishness, and unwillingness on the part of packers to take chances for bearishness in the long period of liberal hog receipts, has been due probably to statistical situations. It was observed that the lard stock did not grow under the liberal hog receipts. The rate of shipments to Europe and ordinary wants for home consumption, together with the less production of the lard than usual by relation to the volume of hog receipts, meant that the lard supply position would not justify a shaking up of its prices.

Moreover the meat stocks, while they enlarged, under the liberal hog receipts, would not prove burdensome for the winter season's use if the hog marketing is going to be modified from this along.

Whether the time is at hand, or it is in the near future for marked falling off in the packing, it would look probable that the rush of the hog supplies is nearly over. Inability to make liberal accumulations of lard

in the more active hog marketing period implies little probability of large lard stocks in the remaining winter's packing. There are some opinions that the future hog supply will be of materially improved quality. Some trade supposition is that corn will come down in price for more extensive feeding and that the winding up of the winter season's hog packing will show decidedly freer outturns of lard and meats and that the summer marketing of hogs will show greatly improved quality.

But corn prices have not, as yet, come down, although lower prices for the grain by a few trade sources had been in some degree apprehended by this time, and the hog weights marketed were even less last week than the week before, or 205 lbs. average in Chicago, against 210 lbs. in the previous week, 209 lbs. corresponding week in 1907, and 223 lbs. in 1906.

It looks to us improbable that corn prices will be sufficiently lower for good, genuine prolonged feeding of the grain and rather that hog supplies will be promptly marketed. It seems doubtful that a large stock of lard will be made in the winter packing season, whether increased or modified from its present proportions.

The foreign demand for lard, for the last two weeks, has been somewhat improved, more particularly from the continental markets, particularly from Germany. There have been further shipments to a very fair extent of both lard and meats to continental and English markets. A good deal of compound is also going out to European markets.

The home demand for meats is somewhat

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interfered with, as concerns resupplying by distributors, by the indifference in trading customary with holiday week. The reports are that consumption is quite satisfactory for essentially all cuts of meats, and that distributors' stocks are running down, whereby distributors' demands would be naturally increased at the beginning of the new year.

Speculation in the hog products has been a little more free in the July option than it was in the previous week. But, of course, the May option is the chief option of interest, and the largest "long" holdings are of that month.

The markets associated with hog products have been in fairly good form, for the week. The cottonseed oil prices have, in moderate degree, hardened under the stimulus of contract covering, with the close of the year, and the fact that productions are not at all burdensome. The stock of refined cotton oil at the seaboard is rarely as moderate as it is at present. The large productions of cotton oil have gone mainly on old sales to foreign and home markets. The new demands are not particularly active, but it is expected that there will be revived buying interest early in the new year. The compound makers have had to pay a little more money for cotton oil, for the week, and find, also, the price of olio stearine going against them, whereby the temper is to strengthen prices of compounds. But if compounds are advanced in price they would be reasonably cheap compared with their ordinary differences with other products. At mid-week the compounds were advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{7}{8}$ c. for car lots, in sympathy with better prices for cotton oil and oleo stearine.

That the general produce markets in this country are as well sustained as shown to be under the less than usual advices from foreign markets seems encouraging for the new year business. It is well understood that in holiday week the European markets are especially slack, and that if demands for supplies come from them they are as forced by actual needs. That as much business as is noted from Europe for the week implies an early resumption of more important demands.

In New York, very moderate demand from exporters, and small lots only taken, with prices firmly held. Sales of 180 bbls. mess at \$16.50@17. Short clear pork quoted at \$20.25 to \$22.50, with the high grades still very scarce, and only small sales. Family pork is at \$18@18.50 nominal. Western steam lard has improved demand, more es-

pecially from the Continent, and is unsettled in price; quoted, just now, at about \$9.80. City steam lard is closely taken up, with firmness; quoted at \$9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. The compounds are in very good demand, and quoted \$6.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. In city meats there are moderate dealings in pickled bellies, with 9c. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. quoted.

BEEF.—Buying interests of English markets is, just now, quiet. There is not much tierced on offer. Sales at \$25@25.50. Home demands are moderately active for barreled at well sustained prices. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., \$25.50@26; barreled mess, \$12@13; family, \$16@16.50; packet, \$14.50@15.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 2,247 bbls. pork (5,297 bbls. last year); 10,749,894 lbs. meats (8,655,222 lbs. last year); 12,812,369 lbs. lard (9,892,112 lbs. last year). From November 1, 23,227 bbls. pork (25,013 bbls. last year); 82,288,668 lbs. meats (76,757,688 lbs. last year); 108,876,169 lbs. lard (88,977,128 lbs. last year).

The increase in exports since November 1, this season, compared with the previous season, is shown as equal to 5,530,980 lbs. meats, 19,899,041 lbs. lard.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 30, 1908:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 15,000 lbs.; Cairo, Egypt, 1,481 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 76,527 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 176,287 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 25,886 lbs.; Hull, England, 324,727 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,927 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,118 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,264,385 lbs.; London, England, 29,100 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 3,225 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 17,918 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 14,300 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,000 lbs.; San Jose, Costa Rica, 4,230 lbs.

HAMS.—Buenaventura, Colombia, 2,074 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,927 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 211,829 lbs.; Hull, England, 127,522 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 4,838 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 1,340 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,780 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,345 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 843,900 lbs.; London, England, 114,324 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 1,255 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 5,385 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,001 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 15,800 lbs.; San Jose, Costa Rica, 3,333 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,437 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, December 26, 1908, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake. Lbs.	Cottonseed Oil. Gals.	Bacon Cheese. Hams.	Beef. Tallow. Pkgs.	Pork. Tcs.	Lard. Pkgs.
1 Celtic, Liverpool			4001	75	597	731
Campania, Liverpool			219	996	250	58
Ultonia, Liverpool	1034		50	150	15	350
*Minneapolis, London		150	186		60	103
Teutonic, Southampton			8			45
*St. Paul, Southampton		150	476			2050
New York City, Bristol						500
Toronto, Hull	1017		300	988	75	139
2 Patricia, Hamburg		210	13		65	100
Vaderland, Antwerp	9798	110	902		45	90
La Provence, Havre						50
Gallia, Marseilles		3745	7	600		15
Mars, Lisbon					20	
Martha Washington, Mediter'n ..		5430				10
Total	11849	9795	519	7627	1075	935
Last week	27299	6548	259	7786	20	1055
Same time in 1907	16870	†	581	8181	593	530
408 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company. †No record.					620	3826

LARD.—Aarhus, Norway, 67,580 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 15,664 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 18,750 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 4,294 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 5,073 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 35,350 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 3,000 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 25,200 lbs.; Carlisle, England, 17,500 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 18,000 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 17,000 lbs.; Dantzic, Germany, 258,465 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 183,684 lbs.; Gothenburg, Sweden, 112,500 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 10,086 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,416,160 lbs.; Hull, England, 391,516 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 34,548 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 79,894 lbs.; (Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended Dec. 26, 1908, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
To—	Week Dec. 26, 1908.	Week Dec. 28, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 26, 1908.
United Kingdom ..	843	687	6,847
Continent	230	404	3,407
So. & Cen. Am.	250	2,759	2,503
West Indies	919	1,407	8,232
Br. No. Am. Col.			2,219
Other countries ..	5	10	19
Totals	2,247	5,297	23,227

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	9,562,425	7,582,874	76,486,534
Continent	866,019	738,175	3,028,623
So. & Cen. Am.	180,500	154,309	995,975
West Indies	137,350	179,873	1,746,451
Br. No. Am. Col.			15,485
Other countries ..	3,600		15,600
Totals	10,749,894	8,655,222	82,288,668

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom ..	7,252,024	4,307,871	49,962,148
Continent	3,927,605	3,046,447	50,935,116
So. & Cen. Am.	947,950	398,500	3,110,720
West Indies	684,790	1,358,199	4,727,332
Br. No. Am. Col.		3,845	41,753
Other countries ..		177,250	99,100
Totals	12,812,369	9,892,112	108,876,169

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,370	3,539,825	4,246,050
Boston	238	3,006,750	784,820
Portland		2,068,325	270,500
Philadelphia		256,913	1,268,233
Baltimore			2,463,593
Mobile	164	83,175	267,340
New Orleans	466	185,575	1,141,700
St. John, N. B.		984,000	1,997,450
Galveston		10,351	372,683
Totals	2,247	10,749,894	12,812,369

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to Dec. 26, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to Dec. 26, 1907.	Increase.
Pork, pounds	4,645,400	5,002,600	
Meats, pounds	82,288,668	76,757,688	5,530,980
Lard, pounds	108,876,169	88,977,128	19,899,041

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	3/	3/	24c.
Oil cake	7/6	7/6	11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	24c.
Butter	25/	30/	48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	24c.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The holidays render European markets wholly nominal on soap material, as well as most other raw material supplies. The inclination to do business in Europe is rarely shown until several days after the opening of a new year. Absence of foreign news for the week for tallow supplies leaves market situations for them in this country depending upon conservative demands of soapmakers.

From the best European advices it is learned that there are barely normal holdings of the better grades of tallow, and that Australian and River Plate supplies have been reduced considerably by consumption of the last two months, which had enlarged.

The expectations are of not more than ordinary importations from Australia upon English markets. The probabilities are that England will become a buyer in this country as soon as it settles down to a new year's business.

It makes little difference that there will be, for the season, an abundance upon the European markets of some other soap materials, more especially of the various oils; about the regular quantities of tallow, with its superior body quality, must be had. The consumption of tallow in Europe will likely be greater than it was last year, on account of the better general business conditions than then.

Our Western markets for tallow have been well supported. Supplies of tallow at the West had been greatly reduced and modified demands for supplies, usual in the holiday season, have not exerted influence upon market situations.

The cattle receipts, as well, had fallen off, perhaps because of the holiday season. Nevertheless the modified fat supplies helped in counteracting effect of slow trading.

The prime packers' tallow had been sold at the West at 6½c., loose.

The New York market has held the advance noted last week to 5½c. for New York City hhds., for some brands; other grades depending upon the city hhd. price have sold through the week upon this basis. The market is quiet, but, at the same time, with only a moderate supply, there is no pressure in selling. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5½c. There are some brands offered at 5½c., and for others it is bid.

The New York City tierces, special, while produced more freely than usual, under necessary freer diversion of fat supplies from makers of oleo oils, does not accumulate materially in supply, and it is firm in price at 6½c. for tes. and 6¾c. bid, loose. There is little edible tallow wanted and not much produced; the price is 7½c. Sales of 150,000 pounds loose New York City, special, at 6¾c. and 300 tes. in Boston, 6½c.

The country made tallow is not in burdensome supply, having been forwarded by melters about to expected wants for the season of the year. There seems to be a good deal of confidence over holdings in the country, where prime supplies are held. The sales in New York have been, for the week, 125,000 pounds, in lots, at 5¾@5½c. for ordinary to 6@6½c. for prime and 6¼@6½c. for choice.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The fair degree of trading in the previous week met more urgent demands of compound makers. There has been a disposition within a few days to go slow in trading, for consumption, and await the turn of the year.

The market prices for the stearine are held with more confidence. Some of the pressers, in consideration of reduced stocks from late sales, and having expectations of near falling off of cattle supplies, are placing an arbitrary price on their holdings of the stearine and future deliveries of it. The stronger prices now asked for the stearine possibly has something to do with the more careful attitude of buyers, as they are up to 10½c. bid in New York, after making sales in the previous week at 10¼c.

As the for some time latterly large receipts of cattle weakened the stearine market it would appear probable that if cattle receipts are to fall off as expected that the stearine prices would settle in favor of sellers, particularly as consumption is steadily liberal.

There is no doubt but that consumption of stearine is materially greater than it was in last year, as compounds are much more freely than then wanted for consumption. Sales of 280,000 pounds in New York at 10½c., closing 10½c. bid and 10¾c. asked. 100,000 pounds in Chicago sold at 10½c. Up to 11c. is asked in Chicago and sales reported of several cars at 11c.

OLEO OIL.—While the productions had materially increased whereby there was the late decline in prices, yet the cattle receipts more recently have fallen off. The market prices for the oil is barely steady, however, as there is a slow condition of business not accounted for wholly by the holiday season in Rotterdam. Quotations: Rotterdam, 75@77 florins; New York, choice, 13½c.; No. 2, 9½@9¾c.; No. 3, 9c.

LARD STEARINE.—Unimportant demands for supplies. No marked, or burdensome, stock. About 10½c. to 11c. quoted.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Foreign markets use up productions in this country, close, chiefly on contract deliveries, with steady new demands. A strong market at about 6½c. per lb.

GREASE.—The close of the year leaves the market in fairly good shape, as concerns prices. Supplies are not excessive, despite the conservative demands incident to the season. Quotations: Yellow, 4½@5¼c.; brown, 4¼@4¾c.; bone, 5@5½c.; white, "B" and "A," 5½@6½c.; house, entirely nominal, at 5½c. to 5¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Only moderate stock. Wants are light, especially by shippers. Quotations, for yellow, 5½c.; white, 6½@6¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The lull in demands for large lots, incident to the holiday season, leaves the market slow, comparatively, yet strong in view of statistical positions and strong foreign markets. New York quotes Cochin, spot, 7½@7¾c.; do., January and March shipments, 7¾@7½c.; Ceylon, spot, 7@7½c.; do., January and March shipments, 7½c.

CORN OIL.—Market is steady and not changed from the previous week. Demands are very moderate, including light quantities for export. Quoted \$5.20 for car lots.

LARD OIL.—Increased distributions of small lots to manufacturers at steady prices. Prime quoted 74c. to 77c.

PALM OIL.—Fairly full consumption and a firm market. Prime red, 6c.; do., to arrive, 5½c.; Lagos, spot, 6¼c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Light distributions of supplies at steady prices. 20 cold test, 85@90c.; 30 do. at 70c.; 40 do., 55@57c.; prime, 54@55c.; No. 1, at 46@47c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Kingston, W. I., 4,000 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 495,818 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 7,345 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 46,428 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 6,750 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 756,263 lbs.; London, England, 226,440 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 22,500 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 3,600 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 35,956 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 92,960 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 21,345 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 20,240 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 16,300 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,200 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 93,662 lbs.; San Jose, Costa Rica, 11,927 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 1,865,500 lbs.; Southampton, England, 85,975 lbs.; Singapore, S. S., 144,887 lbs.; Taranto, Italy, 1,100 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 13,682 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 28,345 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 11,550 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 26,490 lbs.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 70 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 75 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 100 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 127 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 425 bbls.; London, England, 100 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 13 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 58

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bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 20 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 21 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 980 bbls.; San Jose, Costa Rica, 28 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 400 bbls., 27 tes.

SAUSAGES.—St. Johns, N. F., 30 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, December 30, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Barbados, W. I., 63 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 11 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 315 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 118 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 65 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 12 bbls., 5 tes.; Liverpool, England, 921,084 lbs., 182 tes.; London, England, 406,782 lbs.; 25 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 63 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 41 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 23 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F.; 60 bbls.; San Jose, Costa Rica, 53 bbls.; Southampton, England, 753,186 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 110 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 104 bbls., 25 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Barbados, W. I., 15 tes.; Christiansand, Norway, 20 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 170 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 270 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 2 tes.; Liverpool, England, 365 tes.; London, England, 1,225 tes.; Piraeus, Greece, 5 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 100 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 225 tes.; Southampton, England, 10 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tes.; Smyrna, 10 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 9,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,200 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,500 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,180 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,700 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,000 lbs.; San Jose, Costa Rica, 3,645 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 9,500 lbs.

TALLOW.—Liverpool, England, 523,907 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 265,781 lbs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 81,913 lbs.

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612 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 80 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 1,309 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 160 cs.; Hull, England, 765 cs.; Iquitos, Peru, 439 pgs.; Kingston, W. I., 58 cs.; Liverpool, England, 768 cs.; London, England, 587 cs.; Manchester, England, 200

cs.; Madras, India, 47 cs.; Manila, P. I., 25 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 665 cs.; Newcastle, England, 270 cs.; San Jose, Costa Rica, 38 cs.; Trinidad, Island of, 50 cs.

TONGUES.—Liverpool, England, 15 tes., 101 bbls.

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OMAHA, Armour & Co. (So. Omaha).
PHILADELPHIA, Armour & Company, 917 Noble St.
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Higher Market—Steady Deliveries of Rivals in New York Upon Contracts—Slow Growth of Refined Stocks—European Markets Absorb Most Offerings on Old Contracts—No Pressure of Mill Holdings at Better Prices.

The degree of new trading in New York shows a conservative temper, incident to the holiday season. Buying to protect contracts and realizing, as small profits are possible, form the major portion of trading. New investment demand is of a halting order, except as it dips in here and there, in a moderate way upon late deliveries. Strong prices are paid for all deliveries.

At mid-week the market took a turn to moderately higher prices, with increased speculation, through improved prices for crude at the mills.

The market is running along on a very even keel, and barely lifts itself from the general run of features outlined in our reports for several weeks. There is a good deal of confidence concerning the situation.

It appeared probable weeks ago, as then noted, that marked regularity would prevail to market trading this side of January.

It had been clear that no marked accumulation of refined oil could be made in the early part of the new producing year, after the large contracts made ahead in the late summer and early fall months, no matter how large the cotton crop and seed sup-

plies would prove to be. Indeed if the cotton crop had not been greatly favored by weather conditions, whereby a large volume of it was secured in fine condition, there would have been, before this, some very sensitive positions of the cotton oil market.

We had been inclined to regard the cotton oil market as a conservative one through the season, thus far, in consideration of large productions. The fact that demands were large for supplies, as expected, and greater than the year before from general foreign and home markets, has been met, as it seemed to us likely it would be, by the factor of liberal productions. There has been little reason, because of balanced supply and demand positions, for radical changes in prices. The fact that the close of the year finds the market in a very comfortable, even position occasions no surprise.

New York has made smaller accumulations of refined oil than ordinarily by the close of December. It may, and should, make more important holdings in January and February. The rate of new export demands in January will determine the degree of accumulations at the seaboard.

The leading refiners have enough crude oil coming to them from their own large productions and from deliveries upon contracts, as concerns old sales ahead, to make them somewhat independent of new buying of crude upon the open market. It rather looks as if large buying of crude upon the open market would be done only as forced by the rate of consumption of manufactured products and that the principal refiners

would not buy more than compelled to pending more liberal accumulations of the crude oil supplies.

There is some disposition on the part of the big refiners to wait until there are clearer ideas of the rate of further foreign and other demands for the well recognized full productions. The fact that stocks are not burdensome anywhere at present does not convey sufficient encouragement for extensive new buying ahead. It is a question as to whether the supplies can be as well taken care of in the next two or three months as they have been since October.

With compounds at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, or more than 3¢ per lb. under the price for equal quantities and packages of pure lard there would be no reason why they should not retain a liberal consumption, greater than had last year. Yet pure lard has sufficient demand from home and foreign sources to keep on the rate of its production well sold up supplies. It appears that pure lard cannot be produced as liberally as usual for the season for ordinary demands, and that compounds will be, in that degree, substituted.

The whole situation of the market for compounds is in line with the probabilities of it noted at the beginning of the new crop season, in which the forecast was of materially larger wants of cottonseed oil by compound makers for the season than was the case in the previous year. It has been fortunate that rate of cotton oil productions has been sufficiently full, thus far, for the materially enlarged demands of home and foreign markets.

The
American
Cotton
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

**Cottonseed
Products.**

OIL, LINTERS,
CAKE, ASHES,
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.



We have devoted all our time and thought and energy to the making of cottonseed oils for more than 25 years.

Our business is now one of the largest of its kind.

No business grows by accident—at least, we know that ours didn't.

It grew the same as YOURS did—through quality and uniformity of product, low prices, superior facilities, conscientious service and the other things that cause a business to grow. You know what they are as well as we do.

Why shouldn't YOU secure the same advantages that so many others are enjoying? Place a trial order with this house and these advantages will be demonstrated to you.

Our products, under the following brands, are kept in stock, in large quantities, in twenty-one cities all over the globe:

"SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil
 "ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil
 "STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil
 "DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil
 "APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil
 "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow
 "WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil
 "EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil
 "BUTTERCUP"—Deodorized Summer Yellow
 "SUNBURST"—Prime Winter Yellow
 "WHITE FROST"—Choice Winter White

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequaled for cooking purposes)

ASK FOR PRICES

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.
 LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

The demands at present from European markets are conservative from the north sections, but are steady from the olive oil countries. It requires more assured hog fat and some other fat markets, for quicker buying than at present from butter making countries of the cotton oil. The butterine business in Rotterdam is, just now, of a moderate order with English and other markets, and Rotterdam is slowly buying raw material supplies, notably of cotton oil and oleo oil. But Rotterdam has a fair quantity of cotton oil on the way from old contracts.

It is observed that the English markets are up $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. for cottonseed oil, for the week, with Hull quoting 24s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. But England is doing little new business in this country, although it is moving out more freely to the Continental markets its own productions and held American supplies. The class of cotton oil produced by England is well suited to the most urgent needs of some of the foreign markets. But England's productions are by comparison with those of this country, of course, very moderate. When England gets rid of its home supplies it would be compelled to pay relatively better prices for the prime oil, essentially all of it, produced, as an exception in this country this year. The shortage of supplies of off oil in this country for the season will make quicker marketing than ordinarily of England's production that would be considered just as good for use by markets accustomed to the grade as the higher qualities. More-over England is steadily producing a better class of oil from the Egyptian and India seed.

The great destruction of property by the earthquake in Sicily has no significance in the cotton oil market, however greatly exercised the country is over the calamity.

The compound makers at the West have bought moderate quantities, for the week, of bleaching grade cotton oil at firm prices. The soapmakers are using the cotton oil rather freely, as it is at about $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb., comparing favorably with prices of grease and tallow. Moreover the tallow and grease markets are well sustained. New York City hoghead tallow is at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c., charge for packages, which would make the tierced lots, packages free, about $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The mills had been marketing moderate quantities of crude at \$4 per 100 lbs. in the Southeast. The mills do not feel that accumulations are at all burdensome and look for revived conditions of demand with the beginning of the new year. Steady deliveries are taking place by the mills upon old contracts, and the deliveries will be, at least, moderate on old sales throughout January and may be largely increased if new demands come up to some trade expectations. Later in the week crude sold up to \$4.08 per 100 lbs.

The lard market that will influence the position of the cotton oil market in some degree, has felt, this week, the force of larger hog marketing, whereby the packers have been interested in getting the hog supplies at lower prices. There was only a moderate decline in prices of the lard. The holdings of the lard, in a speculative way, as by outsiders chiefly, are with a view of ultimate stronger prices. The trade reasoning is that just as soon as the hog mar-

keting diminishes the hog products markets will be in secure position, notably for lard, because of inability to make a large stock of it for season's use.

Later in the week the compounds were advanced to 7c. for car lots, because of higher prices for cottonseed oil and oleo stearine.

New York Transactions.

The closing prices for the week before had been, for prime yellow, spot, $38\frac{1}{2}$ @40c.; December, $38\frac{1}{2}$ @39c.; January, $38\frac{1}{2}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; February, \$5.19@5.22 per 100 lbs.; March, \$5.28@5.29; May, \$5.43@5.45; July, \$5.53@5.55. Good off yellow, December, 37@39c.; summer white, December, $39\frac{1}{2}$ @42c.

Monday, trifle firmer market, with a little demand to cover contracts; steady holding at the mills. Not much new investment demand. Sales: 800 bbls. prime yellow, February, \$5.20@5.21 per 100 lbs.; 1,100 bbls. March, \$5.30@5.31; 900 bbls. May, \$5.45@5.46; 2,700 bbls. July, \$5.55. Closing prices, for prime yellow, spot, $38\frac{1}{4}$ @39c.; December, $38\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid; January, $38\frac{1}{2}$ @39c.; February, \$5.20@5.22 per 100 lbs.; March, \$5.30@5.32; May, \$5.45@5.47; July, \$5.55@5.56. Good off yellow, December, $37\frac{1}{4}$ @39c.; off yellow, December, 37@39c.; summer white, December, 40@44c.

Tuesday, stronger market, small advance in prices; moderate stock; demand to cover contracts. Sales: 400 bbls. prime yellow, January, $38\frac{5}{8}$ @38 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; February, \$5.23 per 100 lbs.; 300 bbls. March, \$5.33@5.34; 600 bbls. May, \$5.46; 1,100 bbls. July, \$5.55@5.58. Closing prices, spot, $38\frac{3}{4}$ @40c.; January, $38\frac{3}{4}$ @39c.; February, \$5.24@5.26 per 100 lbs.; March, \$5.34@5.35; May, \$5.47@5.48; July, \$5.58@5.59. Good off yellow, January, $37\frac{1}{2}$ @38c.; winter yellow, January, 44@45 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; summer white, January, 39@41 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Wednesday, advanced early equal to about $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; considerable more speculative trading and higher prices for crude. Sales: 800 bbls. prime yellow, January, 39c.; 100 do., $39\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. February, \$5.30 per 100 lbs.; 1,200 bbls. March, \$5.40@5.45; 800 bbls. May, \$5.53@5.56; 3,800 bbls. July, \$5.60@5.66. Later sales showed an even stronger market. Sales: 200 bbls. February, \$5.33@5.35; 200 bbls. March, \$5.45@5.47; 600 bbls. May, \$5.57@5.64; 4,000 bbls. July, \$5.67@5.72; 100 bbls. September, \$5.80. Closing prices, for prime yellow, spot, 39@39 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; January, $39\frac{1}{4}$ @39 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; February, \$5.35@5.37; March, \$5.48@5.49; May, \$5.62@5.64; July, \$5.71@5.72. Good off yellow, December, 38@39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; winter yellow, December, 45@46 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; summer white, December, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @44c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR THURSDAY'S MARKETS.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The New York Produce Exchange adjourned business from Thursday, 1:30 p. m., to Monday morning, over the New Year holidays.

Visitors: L. W. Kenneden, London; Gabriel Guez, Marseilles; J. B. Menendez, Matanzas; J. E. Furniss, H. C. De Wolf, Halifax, N. S.; R. D. Orlar, Indianapolis; H. T. Young, St. Louis; Hans Simon, Duluth; G. W. Collier, Boston.

Memberships about \$475 to \$500.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
 Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
 Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
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Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 31.—Crude oil, prompt delivery, 30½c.; February, 31½c.; mills are not selling freely.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 3.—Prompt crude oil, 30½c.; January, 31c.; market strong. Meal \$23 at Atlanta; buyers and sellers indifferent. Hulls neglected at \$5.25, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Cottonseed oil market strong; prime crude, 31¼@31½. Prime 8 per cent. meal \$23.50@23.75. Hulls weak at \$3.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Dec. 31.—Crude oil firm at 30c. bid, 30½ asked; liberal sales on a lower basis have been made the past week. Meal is barely steady at \$28, long ton, ship-side. Cake is less so at \$26, sacked, long ton, ship-side. Hulls are weak and dull.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 31.—Some better inquiry this week for oil, though sales are light. Prime crude, \$3.95@4.00. Choice loose cake, \$25.75, f. o. b. Galveston. Choice meal, \$27.25, f. o. b. Galveston.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 31.—Oil market is stronger; mills offer crude sparingly on a basis of 31c.

(Cable Markets will be found on page 39.)

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending Dec. 30, 1908, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1908.	Same Period 1907.	Same Period 1906-07.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	—	—
Aberdeen, Scotland	25	25	—	—
Acapulco, Salvador	—	40	—	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	733	446	—
Algiers, Algeria	1,068	2,685	2,433	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	232	53	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—	—
Ancona, Italy	25	765	—	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	—	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	143	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,260	2,407	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	—	7	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	138	121	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	43	—
Barbados, West Indies	36	348	312	—
Barl, Italy	25	50	—	—
Beirut, Syria	—	118	39	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	45	25	—
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—	—

Bergen, Norway	—	175	175	150	260
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	5	5	281	757
Bordeaux, France	—	1,320	350	1,045	314
Braila, Roumania	—	141	—	30	10
Bremen, Germany	—	115	312	119	11
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	50	2,310	13,886
Bridgetown, W. I.	—	26	—	189	583
Bristol, England	—	75	—	—	19
Buenos Ayres, Arg. Republic	94	2,753	1,559	—	19
Bukharest, Roumania	25	25	80	10	159
Callao, Peru	—	5	68	15	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	327	611	163	—	14
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	11	171	1,278
Cardiff, Wales	—	10	—	—	749
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	—	—	1,743
Carupano, Venezuela	—	26	—	—	205
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	116	127	—	25
Christiania, Norway	—	580	1,250	—	50
Christiansand, Norway	—	100	50	—	23
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	88	5	—	544
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	80	30	—	95
Colon, Panama	13	609	194	—	180
Conakry, Africa	—	—	5	—	—
Constantinople, Turkey	200	12,153	1,174	—	7
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	410	151	—	118
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	24	49	—	12
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	92	—	6
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	20	—	906
Dantzig, Germany	—	100	475	—	55
Deedschah, Turkey	250	843	25	—	21
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	36	103	9	—	4
Demerara, British Guiana	174	1,053	528	—	—
Dunblain, Norway	—	125	50	—	—
Dublin, Ireland	167	1,217	250	—	—
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	25	—	—
Dunkirk, France	—	115	150	—	—
East London, Cape Colony	—	39	—	—	—
Fiume, Austria	200	200	—	—	—
Fort de France, West Indies	—	—	321	—	—
Frederickshald, Norway	—	—	25	—	—
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	23	—	—
Galatz, Roumania	25	2,616	633	—	—
Genoa, Italy	—	10,570	4,776	—	—
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	—	252	—	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	7	—	—	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	100	50	—	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	350	1,175	3,193	—	—
Grenada, West Indies	—	300	—	—	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	11	—	—	—
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	1,165	976	—	—
Haiti, Nova Scotia	—	70	20	—	—
Hamburg, Germany	110	5,822	2,738	—	—
Hango, Russia	—	20	—	—	—
Havana, Cuba	—	416	232	—	—
Helsingfors, Finland	—	6,830	6,661	—	—
Hull, England	—	20	20	—	—
Inagua, West Indies	—	95	25	—	—
Jamaica, W. I.	—	7	18	—	—
Kobe, Japan	—	10	—	—	—
Kingsford, West Indies	36	1,410	1,038	—	—
Kobe, Japan	—	15	—	—	—
Konigsberg, Germany	—	—	100	—	—
Kustendji, Roumania	300	1,375	235	—	—
La Guaira, Venezuela	39	123	104	—	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	4,207	275	—	—
Liverpool, England	583	2,295	4,677	—	—
London, England	—	4,146	6,518	—	—
Macoris, San Domingo	—	241	324	—	—
Malmo, Sweden	—	—	—	150	—
Malta, Island of	—	—	—	281	—
Manchester, England	—	—	—	1,045	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	—	30	—
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	—	119	—
Marseilles, France	2,310	13,886	39,463	—	—
Martinique, West Indies	189	1,489	—	—	—
Massawa, Eritrea	—	—	—	19	—
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	—	19	—
Melbourne, Australia	10	159	271	—	—
Messina, Sicily	—	15	—	—	—
Monrovia, Liberia	—	14	—	—	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	171	1,278	749	—	—
Naples, Italy	—	1,743	205	—	—
Newcastle, England	—	25	50	—	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	23	20	—	—
Oran, Algeria	—	544	180	—	—
Palermo, Sicily	—	95	—	—	—
Panama, Panama	—	22	7	—	—
Panderna, Aela	—	118	—	—	—
Para, Brazil	6	12	6	—	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	906	—	—	—
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	55	—	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	28	21	—	—
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	37	4	—	—
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	20	—	—	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	84	—	—	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	140	108	—	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	66	27	—	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	20	—	—	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	82	—	—	—
Preveza, Turkey	—	25	—	—	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	52	86	—	—
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	109	158	—	—
Ravenna, Italy	400	1,849	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	57	—	—
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	1,268	965	—	—
Rosario, Arg. Republic	—	—	49	—	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	15,012	25,033	—	—
St. John, N. F.	—	—	49	—	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	95	74	—	—
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	77	83	—	—
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	21	4	—	—
Salonica, Turkey	275	2,100	60	—	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	156	10	—	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	61	—	—	—
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	320	1,082	—	—
San Jose, C. R.	17	17	3	—	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	139	52	—	—
Santos, Brazil	—	—	24	—	—
Sekondi, W. Africa	—	—	20	—	—
Smyrna, Turkey	50	261	50	—	—
Southampton, England	—	150	360	—	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	135	—	—
Stettin, Germany	300	1,650	754	—	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	25	99	—	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	42	—	—	—
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	50	—	—
Trieste, Austria	1,080	7,855	1,500	—	—
Trinidad, Island of	—	112	165	—	—
Tunis, Algeria	—	189	291	—	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	181	24	—	—
Valparaiso, Chile	442	1,047	506	—	—
Venice, Italy	3,075	19,249	1,350	—	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	222	94	—	—
Wellington, New Zealand	32	65	44	—	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	9	95	—	—
Total	—	12,656	148,435	122,856	—

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	4,896	2,450
Belfast, Ireland	—	160	975
Bremen, Germany	—	850	805
Colon, Panama	—	20	8
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,968	5,650
Genoa, Italy	—	300	50
Glasgow, Scotland	—	550	300
Hamburg, Germany	4,485	19,896	11,650
Havana, Cuba	100	1,113	914
Havre, France	—	1,807	334
Liverpool, England	1,100	7,290	9,485
London, England	50	7,450	4,065
Manchester, England	—	1,350	900
Marseilles, France	—	10,792	5,350
Naples, Italy	—	200	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	200
Odesa, Russia	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	29,310	12,325
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	503
Trieste, Austria	—	1,405	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	390	745
Total	5,795	80,831	58,506

From Galveston.

Bremen, Germany	—	190	—
Christiania, Norway	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	850
Marseilles, France	—	—	300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	9,099	3,190
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	2,100	3,570
Total	—	11,739	7,710

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	300
Bremen, Germany	—	—	300
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	275
Hamburg, Germany	—	625	575
Havre, France	—	—	1,730
Liverpool, England	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100	3,630
Total	—	725	7,110

From Philadelphia.

Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	604
Total	—	—	604

From Savannah.

A'giers, Algeria	—	314	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	113
Genoa, Italy	229	1,740	—
Hamburg, Germany	306	1,250	456
Havre, France	1,415	4,556	1,136
Leghona, Italy	102	583	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	102
London, England	—	24	—
Manchester, England	—	1,949	—
Naples, Italy	—	904	—
Oran, Algeria	—	126	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	15,216	5,190
Stavanger, Norway	—	215	—
Stettin, Germany	51	461	—
Trieste, Austria	—	51	—
Venice, Italy	—	1,328	—
Total	2,103	28,743	9,997

From Newport News.

Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	137
Total	—	—	137

From Norfolk, Va.

Liverpool, England	—	775	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	800	—
Total	—	1,575	—

From All Other Ports.

Canada	612	9,816	8,498
Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland)	3,014	26,385	—
Total	3,626	36,221	8,498

Recapitulation.

From New York	12,656	148,435	122,856
From New Orleans	5,795	80,831	58,506
From Galveston	—	11,739	7,710
From Baltimore	—	725	7,110
From Philadelphia	—	604	300
From Savannah	2,103	28,743	9,997
From Newport News	—	—	137
From Norfolk, Va.	—	1,575	—
From all other ports	3,626	36,221	8,498
Totals	24,180	317,873	213,114

**If you are looking
for bargains
watch page 48**

PRESS CLOTH MAKER'S REPLY

Insists There Is No Monopoly in Manufacture and That Prices Are Reasonable to Cotton Oil Mills

In its issue of December 19 The National Provisioner reported a hearing held before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington on the subject of the duty on camels' hair press cloth, used by the cottonseed oil mills in the crushing process. A committee of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association appeared to protest against the imposition of a duty under existing law which it was claimed absolutely prevented importation of foreign press cloth, and put the manufacture and sale of the article in this country in the hands of four or five concerns.

It was charged that these concerns had a close price understanding, if nothing more, and that they maintained a uniform high price for the American-made cloth. The argument in behalf of the crushers was made by Colonel Jo W. Allison of Ennis, Tex., and it appeared in full in the issue of The National Provisioner referred to, together with important portions of the cross-examination by members of the House committee.

The National Provisioner has received a communication in reply to Colonel Allison's statement from B. F. Taylor, of Columbia, S. C., general manager of the American Press Cloth Company, the leading concern manufacturing camels' hair press cloth in this country. Mr. Taylor does not assume to present a brief for the manufacturers' side of the question, but takes up some points in the argument and replies to them.

Mr. Taylor declares himself a free trade advocate, but he believes that if there is going to be a tariff it should be a fair one and not a discriminating one. His communication is in full as follows:

Mr. Taylor's Reply to Colonel Allison.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 21, 1908.

Editor The National Provisioner:

I note in your issue of Dec. 19 the report of the hearing given before the Ways and Means Committee of the House at Washington to a committee of the Inter-State Association. Some corrections should be made in the statements of Mr. Allison, principally concerning statistics.

Mr. Allison states that the press cloth is manufactured in this country principally by four or five factories, who maintain an exceedingly firm and entirely uniform price in its sale, and that this price has varied but very little in years and is now about 62c. per pound. I will not discuss the matter of whether the factories are under one ownership or control or in combination with each other, because I know, from being in the business, that this is not the case, and that it cannot be established in any manner whatsoever.

The price at which press cloth is now selling does not permit of any unreasonable profit in the business. I have no objection to stating exactly what this company (The American Press Cloth Company) is doing at the present time. The yarn, which we purchased some time back, costs us delivered in Columbia, 49c. per pound. The cost of manufacture, including sale, makes the finished cloth 59c. f. o. b. the factory. This cloth we are selling at 60c. f. o. b. the factory, and the freight rate ranges from 1/2 to 1 1/4c.

It is true that very little press cloth is imported into this country, the reason being that the press cloth manufacturers of the United States have never taken advantage of

the high tariff, which would permit us to charge \$1.08 per pound for press cloth to be on an equality with imported stuff.

The manufacturers of press cloth in this country have invariably been satisfied with small profits, and the difference between the cost of the raw material and the selling price of the cloth has always been so arranged that reasonable profits only have been made by the manufacturers, and consequently no foreign cloth has been able to enter the country in any amount.

Paragraph 431 of the Act of 1897 unquestionably referred to press cloth made from horse hair, as it is listed along with crinoline cloth, which is made from horse hair, and at that time horse-hair press cloth was used by the oil mills in this country. The Board of Appraisers and the United States Courts have so construed the paragraph in question.

Horse-hair press cloth is still sold in this country and can be bought from a firm in New Orleans. They are asking about \$1.00 a pound for it, and according to Mr. Allison's own statements there has been found no cloth so satisfactory to the mills as camels' hair cloth.

The reason that camels' hair and camels' hair goods are taxed the same as wool is because of the fact that it competes with wool in every line of business in which that article is used, and if the tariff were removed from camels' hair or camels' hair goods it would practically put out of business wool and its products.

Willing to Have Duty Removed.

So far as the press cloth manufacturers are concerned, we would be delighted to have the tariff removed entirely from both the camels' hair and camels' hair goods. If this were done we would have no hesitancy in stating that we could compete with European manufacturers and make a better cloth than that we have seen from abroad. But we are sure that to take the steps advised by Mr. Allison would result in serious injury to the growers of wool and manufacturers of woolen goods generally.

It is an unquestionable fact, known to those who have investigated the matter, that cloth made wholly of camels' hair can be substituted for wool, and, further, that woolen cloth can be substituted for camels' hair. Experience has shown that large quantities of woolen cloth is used in the place of camels' hair cloth in the oil mills; and, furthermore than this, we are reliably informed that woolen cloth is manufactured in England and Germany to take the place of the camels' hair cloth. This is a matter that is not confined in its effects to the cottonseed oil business and the four or five manufacturers of press cloth, but it affects the whole woolen business of the country.

Mr. Allison states in reply to a question of a member of the committee that press cloth costs about fifty cents per ton of seed crushed. All I have to say in reply to this is that if Mr. Allison bases his estimate upon his own experience he has either been very lax in his methods of manufacture or he is not informed. The average cost of press cloth in well-conducted concerns, according to statistics which I have before me covering some 25 or 30 mills, is 24c. per ton of seed crushed, and I consider this high.

Mr. Dalzell asked the question if the oil mills would like to have camels' hair press cloth brought in under section 431. Mr. Allison replied that he did, and doubtless this is so, but if it is admitted under that section, as has already been shown before the Board of Appraisers, large quantities of cloth will be brought in as press cloth and would be sold after arrival in this country as dress goods. There is no appreciable difference between a

(Concluded on next page.)

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues generally quiet but there is more inquiry and it is expected that some trading will soon develop. Tanners are making inquiries for January hides ahead and packers are consequently confident of a good trade before long. Branded hides are still especially strong and packers believe that they will be able to get December prices for January branded stock with the possible exception of Texas steers and probably branded cows from Northern points. Native steers are quiet. The packers are quite sure that they can get 15½¢. at least for January natives ahead if they were willing to accept offers, but in the meantime they are nominally holding December salting at 16c. and incidentally are not offering Januarys at less. All kinds of branded hides are firm and closely sold up. Texas steers are quoted unchanged at 16c. for heavies, 14½¢. for lights and 13c. for extremes; butt brands and Colorados at 14½¢. and branded cows at 13c. Native cows are held steady and tanners are unable to secure any concessions on these. An increase was shown last week in the slaughter of native cows and this continues this week, but prices hold firm at 14c. for December heavy cows and 13½¢. for light cows. There are more December heavy cows being offered at 14c. than light cows at 13½¢. owing to the fact that three of the packers are tanning light cows freely and this enables the other packers to get good prices for what they sell. At the same time, however, the demand for light cows at 13½¢. is dull. There is not much demand for native bulls as tanners are looking for larger offerings of these in January. Branded bulls are being offered at 10¼@10½¢., according to average weight of lots.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is more inquiry reported again for most varieties and though the market is somewhat unsettled the general tendency is quite firm. The tanners are looking for increased offerings of hides from outside points after the middle of January, but the supplies at present are small. Buffs at Chicago continue to be quoted at 12½¢. for good lots for prompt shipment and there are some rumors current of bids at this figure being declined, but these cannot be confirmed as there is not much demand from tanners reported at over 12c. for buffs for early January shipment. There are no buffs obtainable here, however, at under 12¼¢. for delivery before January 15, although some dealers might accept 12c. for shipment late next month. Heavy cows are being held in Chicago at 12¼@12½¢., and these are in small supply. Dealers in the Northwest are offering buffs and heavy cows together on the basis of 12c. Chicago freight

for future shipment and Southwestern dealers are offering these at 11¼¢. Chicago freight. Extremes are firm but there is a wide range to prices as usual, according to the quality of different lots. Most of the offerings of extremes are Southwesterns at 12½@12¾¢., and these include a large percentage of seconds, while all No. 1 extremes that are prime Western hides are quotable at 13@13½¢., according to selection. Some tanners are claiming that No. 2 extremes when sold with No. 1's should sell at 1½¢. less, the same as in kips. Branded hides suitable for sole leather are firm both here and at Western points at 10½@13¾¢. for ordinary countries flat and 11½@12c. for small packers flat. Heavy steers are unchanged at 13½@13¾¢. and heavy bulls at 10@10¼¢. with some lots held at 10½¢.

HORSE HIDES are firm and in good demand from patent leather tanners as well as from other buyers. Cities are firm at \$3.75 with some held higher and countries \$3.40@3.60.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues to rule firm. One lot of best Chicago city skins out of first salt has been sold at 18c. on a veal selection with inferior stock rejected, but regular lots of Chicago and outside city skins are quotable all the way from 17@17½¢., according to lots. Good lots of country and butcher skins are selling at 16½@17c. Good lots of kips are bringing 13½@13¾¢. on a close selection. Light calf sells at \$1.15 and deacons 95c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market continues to rule slightly easier than formerly and packers are not holding out for such extreme rates. Packers who were asking \$1.75 for December sheep are now offering at \$1.70. Packer skins are quotable at a range of \$1.60@1.70 for sheep and \$1.45@1.60 for lambs. Country stock is selling at steady prices, ranging from \$1@1.25.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market rules very quiet on common varieties and no sales of account are reported. River Plate dry hides are unchanged. Wet salted Grigorificos are quoted at 13¾¢. for January salting. Calcutta buffalo hides are quoted at 7¼@7½¢. c. i. f. for Bazaar slaughters.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—It is reported that about all of the packers here with possibly one exception have contracted to sell their January butt brands and Colorados at 14¼¢., which price is the same as was secured for December salting. No business is reported in native steers.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Dealers are holding firm on hides, but few sales are reported here at present. One sale is reported of a lot of New England light average cows containing a good percentage of extremes at 12½¢. flat. Some New York State dealers are asking 12c. flat for buffs and heavy cows together and some dealers are talking up to 12¼@12½¢. flat for straight car lots of 25 lb. and up cows that include a good percentage of extremes. The views of buyers, however, are considerably under these figures and for regular lots buyers here are not bidding over 11½@11¾¢. flat. Calfskins are firm. New York City skins are still nominally quoted at \$1.45, \$1.85 and \$2.10, but it is doubted if dealers here would be willing to sell at these prices, especially for the heavy and medium weights

which are in good demand, while 5@7's are not wanted to any extent. Some Jersey City skins are reported to have sold around \$1.40, \$1.85 and \$2.10 and some English city 5@7's at \$1.40. Country skins are firm with sales of good lots at \$1.35, \$1.70 and \$1.90.

HORSE HIDES.—Market steady at \$3.85 for outside cities and \$3.60@3.70 for countries. Outside city fronts are firmly held at \$2.75, but butts are slow again at \$1.40@1.50.

European Markets.

One cable received here on calfskins at the Paris auction states that light skins were unchanged and heavies advanced 2 per cent.

Boston.

Sales Ohio buffs, 12¼¢. and 12½¢.; extremes, 13¼@13½¢.; Southern, 9½@10½¢.

PRESS CLOTH MAKER'S REPLY.

(Concluded from preceding page.)

certain class of press cloth and dress goods suitable for making ladies' dresses.

Why Press Cloth Takes Higher Duty.

The reason that press cloth at present takes the higher duty is because of the high value of camels' hair. If camels' hair were worth less than eleven cents a pound it would come in under a four-cent duty, but as soon as it passes twelve cents it takes the four cents plus 50 per cent ad valorem, which runs the cost of the camels' hair up to 24c. to 26c. When it is manufactured into cloth it takes two pounds of camels' hair practically to make one pound of cloth, and the waste stuff is sold at about six cents per pound. There is a loss due to dirt and oil in the hair of about 30 per cent.

So you can very readily see why it is that press cloth is so much higher than it apparently ought to be. If the cloth were admitted duty paid, at say 15c., it would nearly reduce the cost of cloth by one-third. At present camels' hair takes the same duty as wool. If wool were to go down camels' hair would correspondingly decline and press cloth would be cheaper.

Mr. Allison is absolutely wrong in his statement that there is no difference in the prices of press cloth as made by the different manufacturers in this country. If he will take a look at the correspondence of this company he will see that all sorts of prices are made, ranging anywhere from 58c. to 63c. There is no monopoly in the manufacture of press cloth, as for a small investment any one can put up a plant, and if Mr. Allison or any one else thinks it such a good thing, we have a well-equipped plant in operation, with a very fair business, which we would be willing to dispose of to any one at cost. There is no more monopoly in the manufacture of this cloth than there is in the manufacture of cotton cloth, and the machinery can be bought from any manufacturer of looms and spindles.

I am sure that Mr. Allison himself, or his mill, has been offered a substitute for camels' hair by this factory, and we have some 50,000 pounds of woolen goods ready to deliver to any one who wishes to buy it at a very much less price than camels' hair cloth.

I do not wish it to be understood that I am an advocate of high tariff; I believe in free trade. If the tax is taken off of wool and camels' hair, we would be delighted to see the tax taken off of press cloth and all woolen goods; but if this country is committed to a tariff I think it should be a fair tariff and not a discriminating one. I do not think that the wool people should be made to suffer, nor do I think that the press cloth people should be made to suffer to the advantage of the old mills.

Yours very truly,

AMERICAN PRESS CLOTH COMPANY,
B. F. TAYLOR, Gen. Mgr.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

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SCRANTON, PA. CHICAGO

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Chicago Section

Did you get a Christmas card with a Federal Building seal on it?

Some persons in Pittsburg are shaking in their Christmas stockings.

Doubtless you have heard that Burns' principal ailment was "Too Much Johnson."

There are a number of men who would rather have a job than a New Year's gift.

Don't swear about your Christmas cigars. Pass them on to the janitor—he deserves it!

You had better carry a gun for protection when you wear that boisterous Christmas necktie.

You can go to Pittsburg for eight dollars—that is, if you have any real reason for going to Pittsburg.

If Andy wants to die poor, as he has stated, just let him finance graft exposures in all the large towns.

Guess we wouldn't get that Panama canal built in a jiffy if the boys would dig up a little more dirt and a little less muck.

We're wise now as to why the streets in Washington are built on a broad scale. There ain't no corners for spotted Congressmen to hide in.

As it is a fact that Christmas presents are cheaper the week after, it is evident that we approach from the wrong end to save money.

Chicagoans were not worried about the report that J. Ham Lewis was lost. They have decided that no one can lose the invincible "Kernal."

"Go up higher!" shouts an enthusiastic admirer of old Doc. Willy. "And we don't care if you never come down!" add the food manufacturers.

Fielder Jones one more announces his retirement from baseball. Always was a retiring chap—generally three days at a time, per umpire's recommendation.

Happy New Year! Don't let that chorus of grunts and groans disturb you; it's only numerous gentlemen climbing on to the driver's seat of the sprinkling cart.

Housewives are all clamoring to get a copy of the President's last message. It is said to contain the finest recipes for "roasting" that has ever appeared in any cook book.

No mystery about the latest attack on the packers. It's getting close to the 4th of March, and a lot of government jobs are hanging in the balance. Good time to "get busy."

By special dispensation of his Royal Jigg-steps we are able to announce that the Iberian Squeech is a food animal, which as it consists of two words is quoted in the world's markets at \$2, f. o. b. Africa.

The Christmas dinner set up by Morris & Company in their plant restaurant for their employees on December 24 was as elaborate as usual. This is what they ate for a quarter:

Celery.	Olives.
Green Sea Turtle.	Consomme au Petit Pois.
Stuffed Turkey with Cranberry Sauce.	
Broiled Lake Superior Whitefish,	Maitre Hotel.
Prime Native Beef au Jus.	
Roman Punch.	
Mashed Potatoes.	Boiled Potatoes.
Browned Sweet Potatoes.	
Green Peas.	
Supreme English Plum Pudding with Wine Sauce.	
Apple Pie.	Lemon Cream Pie.
	Supreme Mince Pie.
	Nuts and Raisins.
Tea.	Coffee.
	Cocoa.
	Milk.

"Stop, Congressman Jack Dalton!" "Ha, ha, I am discovered. But who are you?" "I'm Secret Service Agent Look McGlook, the Congressman spotter." "Foiled! But I'll get

even with you. Wait till after March 4th! You'll get your's then!"

Charley Sterne is the proud father—no, that ain't right! it's grandfather, b'gosh!—of a bouncing 7½-pound boy. "Cap" Fitzgerald offered to bet him a box of cigars that he was the youngest grandfather in Cook County. Charles is only 38 himself, and as he always was a conservative chap, he passed up the bet. They don't come much younger than that.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS.

November figures of leading commercial movements in the domestic field indicate a slight check in the upward turn, noted for the previous month. Livestock receipts at seven primary interior markets for the month of November, 3,975,643 head, proceeded at approximately the same rate as during October. The receipts for the month were in excess not only of the abnormally low November, 1907, receipts of 2,668,191 head, but also of the November, 1906, receipts of 3,534,117 head. The gain over the November, 1906, figures is due entirely to larger receipts of hogs; the figures of cattle, calves, sheep, horses and mules show smaller totals than two years ago. Combined livestock receipts at these seven markets for the 11 months of the year, 38,842,721 head, were larger than for like periods in 1907 and 1906, though the larger total is likewise due to increased receipts of hogs, 20,602,187 head, compared with 17,688,429 and 17,554,521 head received during the 11 months in 1907 and 1906.

The eastbound trunk-line movement of provisions at Chicago and Chicago Junction points during the four weeks ending November, 85,233 tons, were below the September and October, 1908, movements, though slightly in excess of the November, 1907, movement. The total for the 48 weeks of

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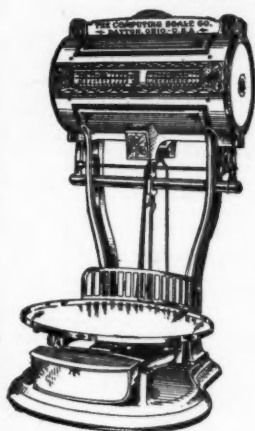
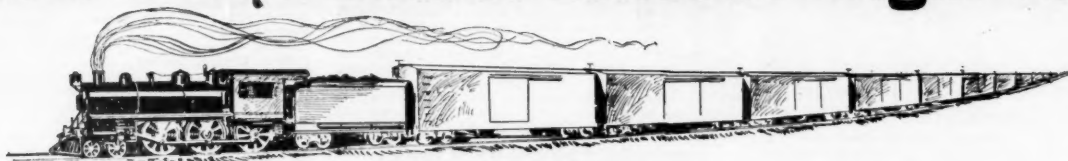
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passed over one single Spring Balance Scale on exhibition in the show window of our Chicago Office, at the rate of ten pounds per weighing, beginning August 1, 1908, and continuing to the date of this comparison, November 17, 1908. Each day of this test performance, the City Sealer of the City of Chicago visited our office with his test weights, and after a careful inspection placed on the scale the approving seal of Chicago's official endorsement.

This great and exhausting test is made to refute **once and for all**, the sophism issued by certain would-be scale makers that springs as used in our splendid type of automatic scales, and controlled by our wonderful thermostatic attachments, are unreliable. This actual test should make it pretty hard for an impostor to stuff any intelligent person with his idle and nonsensical statement regarding a subject of which he remains in abject ignorance because of his bias. **We have proved with weights sufficient to load 158 freight cars to their capacity of 30,000 lbs. per car that steel springs when properly made and assembled in scales, by manufacturers who know their business, are the most accurate and most sensitive medium of weight balance extant.**

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the year, 1,027,163 tons, is the smallest since 1905.

Shipments of packinghouse products from Chicago during the month, 204,233,995 pounds, while larger than the November, 1907, figures, fell below the total for the preceding month. The eleven months' total, 2,238,063,457 pounds, is below the corresponding 1907 and 1906 totals of 2,264,253,070 and 2,584,103,778 pounds. Increases over 1907

figures are shown in the shipments of fresh beef, while the principal losses occur under the head of cured and canned meats, tallow and stearin.

Livestock receipts during November at four principal Atlantic seacoast cities, 932,289 head, show a slight increase over like figures for the preceding month and were over 16 per cent. in excess of the November, 1907, figures. Of the total received, 105,851 head

were cattle, 35,977 head calves, 444,074 head hogs, and 346,387 head sheep. Receipts for the 11 months ending November, 9,022,627 head, were considerably larger than the corresponding 1907 total. It is to be noted, however, that receipts of cattle for the period, 1,058,438 head, were below like receipts for the preceding years, the main increases occurring under the head of hogs and sheep.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 21.....	27,587	1,545	35,530	11,284
Tuesday, Dec. 22.....	3,193	1,140	23,904	11,226
Wednesday, Dec. 23.....	18,558	1,599	37,171	10,038
Thursday, Dec. 24.....	1,950	322	18,102	4,478
Friday, Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Saturday, Dec. 26.....	252	72	10,757	1,062
Total last week.....	53,550	4,654	125,530	47,068
Previous week.....	69,028	6,433	210,351	111,815
Cor. week 1907.....	46,061	2,237	134,853	38,304
Cor. week 1906.....	59,752	2,754	121,518	61,143

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 21.....	6,539	128	7,492	2,714
Tuesday, Dec. 22.....	3,587	77	6,205	1,152
Wednesday, Dec. 23.....	6,898	132	7,517	2,713
Thursday, Dec. 24.....	5,458	299	10,413	1,357
Friday, Dec. 25—Holiday.				
Saturday, Dec. 26.....	404	74	4,970	109
Total last week.....	22,946	607	36,397	8,045
Previous week.....	33,771	6,433	210,351	29,148
Cor. week 1907.....	23,124	272	34,059	9,379
Cor. week 1906.....	17,053	224	23,490	4,081

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	2,990,477	417,374	7,983,941	4,289,014
Year ago.....	3,273,701	419,619	7,092,898	4,182,871

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Dec. 26.....	383,000
Week previous.....	647,000
Year ago.....	420,000
Two years ago.....	369,000
Year to date.....	27,472,000
Same period, 1907.....	23,950,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week Dec. 26, 1908.....	90,800	267,900	80,600
Week ago.....	170,100	458,600	200,200
Year ago.....	79,400	207,800	58,300
Two years ago.....	82,800	255,000	106,500
Total year to date.....	8,227,000	20,187,000	9,301,000
Same period, 1907.....	8,947,000	17,477,000	9,148,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Dec. 26:	
Armour & Co.....	21,000
Swift & Co.....	12,200
S. & S. Co.....	14,300
Morris & Co.....	7,900
Anglo-American.....	5,300
Boyd & Latham.....	8,100
Hammond.....	4,900
Western P. Co.....	7,700
Boore & Co.....	4,300
Roberts & Oake.....	2,700
Others.....	18,500
Total.....	104,900
Week ago.....	177,700
Year ago.....	111,200
Two years ago.....	113,300

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Dec. 26, 1908.....	\$5.95	\$5.50	\$4.30	\$7.25
Previous week.....	6.05	5.52	4.05	6.70
Year ago.....	5.25	4.51	4.15	6.00
Two years ago.....	5.55	6.30	5.15	7.20
Three years ago.....	5.00	5.00	5.25	7.15

CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers.....	\$6.50@7.75
Medium to good steers.....	5.25@6.50
Common to fair steers.....	4.00@5.25
Native yearlings.....	5.25@7.75
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.50@5.25
Common to good stockers.....	2.50@4.40
Common to good feeders.....	3.50@5.00
Good cutting and beef cows.....	2.25@3.75
Canners.....	1.75@2.25
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.50@5.00
Bologna bulls.....	2.75@3.50
Heavy calves.....	3.00@5.50
Calves, good to choice.....	6.50@8.75

HOGS.

Prime to heavy butchers, 240@300 lbs.....	\$5.55@6.15
Choice light-weight butchers, 190@220 lbs.....	5.75@6.00
Choice light, 160@180 lbs.....	5.50@5.95
Good to choice heavy packing.....	5.05@5.95

Rough heavy sows and coarse stags, 330@350 lbs.....	4.25@5.50
Pigs, 60@90 lbs.....	3.90@4.50
Heavy hogs, 280@400 lbs.....	3.25@4.00
Pigs, 100@140 lbs.....	4.50@5.00

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$5.25@6.25
Fed ewes.....	3.50@4.50
Fed wethers.....	4.10@5.25
Feeding lambs.....	4.50@5.35
Feeding wethers.....	3.25@4.25
Native lambs.....	5.75@7.75
Fed lambs.....	6.00@7.65
Fair to fancy native wethers.....	4.25@5.50
Native yearlings.....	5.25@6.40
Native ewes.....	3.75@4.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1908.

Holiday. No market.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$16.37½	\$16.40	\$16.32½	\$16.32½
May.....	16.70	16.70	16.55	16.57½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.55	9.57½	9.50	9.52½
May.....	9.75	9.80	9.72½	9.75
July.....	9.90	9.90	9.85	9.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.37½
May.....	8.75	8.77½	8.67½	8.72½
July.....				8.85

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
January.....	16.27½	16.30	16.17½	16.27½
May.....	16.50	16.50	16.42½	16.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.42½	9.50	9.42½	9.50
May.....	9.70	9.70	9.62½	9.67½
July.....	9.77½	9.80	9.77½	9.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.32½	8.32½	8.27½	8.27½
May.....	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.62½
July.....				8.77½

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	15.45	14.50	14.45	14.50
January.....	16.17	16.32	16.15	16.32
May.....	16.40	16.55	16.40	16.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.37	9.47	9.37	9.47
May.....	9.60	9.72	9.60	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.27	8.32	8.27	8.32
May.....	8.60	8.67	8.60	8.67

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	16.25	16.32	16.25	16.22
May.....	16.60	16.60	16.50	16.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.47	9.50	9.45	9.45
May.....	9.72	9.72	9.67	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.32
May.....	8.70	8.72	8.65	8.65

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1909.

Holiday. No market.

†Bid. †Asked.

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

GLEAN BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

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CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	18	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@16
Beef Stew.....	10	@10
Bonless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12½	@12½
Corned Ribs.....	8	@8
Corned Flanks.....	6	@6
Round Steaks.....	12½	@16
Round Roasts.....	14	@14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½	@12½
Shoulder Roasts.....	12½	@15
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	@10
Rollad Roast.....	14	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	18	@18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@14
Legs, fancy.....	20	@20
Stew.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	10	@10
Chops, Ribs and Loin.....	20	@22
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	@10

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@14
Stew.....	6	@6
Shoulders.....	10	@10
Hind Quarters.....	12½	@12½
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½	@12½
Pork Chops.....	14	@14
Pork Shoulders.....	10	@10
Pork Tenders.....	25	@25
Pork Butts.....	11	@11
Spare Ribs.....	9	@9
Blades.....	7	@7
Hocks.....	9	@9
Pigs' Heads.....	6	@6
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@12½

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12
Legs.....	18	@18
Breasts.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	10	@12
Cutlets.....	20	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8½	@8½
Tallow.....	8	@8
Bone.....	14	@14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	12½	@12½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	45	@50

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	13	@13
Turkeys.....	16	@16
Fowls.....	11½	@11½
Roosters.....	7	@7
Ducks.....	12	@12
Geese, per dozen.....	\$7.00	@9.00

Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys, dry-picked.....	21½	@21½
Fowls.....	13½	@13½
Chickens, Springs.....	13	@13
Ducks.....	14	@14
Geese.....	12½	@12½
Roosters.....	—	@—

Veal.

50 to 60 lbs.....	6	@6½
60 to 80 lbs.....	7	@7½
80 to 100 lbs.....	8	@8½
Fancy.....	9	@9

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	10	@10
Ribs, No. 2.....	12½	@12½
Ribs, No. 3.....	6½	@6½
Loin, No. 1.....	10	@10
Loin, No. 2.....	14½	@14½
Loin, No. 3.....	8	@8
Rounds, No. 1.....	8	@8
Rounds, No. 2.....	7½	@7½
Rounds, No. 3.....	6½	@6½
Chucks, No. 1.....	7½	@7½
Chucks, No. 2.....	7	@7
Chucks, No. 3.....	4½	@4½
Plates, No. 1.....	6½	@6½
Plates, No. 2.....	3½	@3½
Plates, No. 3.....	4½	@4½

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	33	@33
Creamery Extras.....	32	@32
Extra Firsts.....	29	@29
Creamery Firsts.....	25	@25
Creamery Seconds.....	22	@22
Dairies, Extra.....	25	@25
Dairies, Firsts.....	25	@25
Seconds.....	21	@21
Ladies, No. 1.....	20½	@20½
Packing stock.....	20	@20

Eggs.

Extras (packed for city trade, must be 70% fresh).....	34	@34
Prime Firsts (packed in new whitewood cases, must be 50% fresh).....	31	@31
Firsts (must be 45% fresh).....	30	@30
Ordinary Firsts.....	27	@27
Miscellaneous lots, cases inc.....	29	@29
Miscellaneous lots, cases returned.....	25½	@25½
No. 1 dirties.....	22½	@22½
Refrigerator Firsts.....	25	@25

MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

Cooperage stock.

Lard tierces and pork barrels.

Pickle Packages.

Skewers, Bungs.

Ropes and Twines.

Wax and Parchment Papers.

Rag and Straw Paper.

Spruce and Ash Tubs.

FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

Beef and Pork Packers' Supplies

Railway Exchange

KANSAS CITY CHICAGO OMAHA

Fullers' Earth.

Corn and Potato Flour.

Anhydrous Ammonia.

Rock Salt.

Evaporated Salt.

Butchers' Frocks.

Oil Clothing.

Cotton Sheetting.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Native steers, medium.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Heifers, good.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Cows.....	8 @ 7
Hind Quarters, choice.....	8 @ 7 1/4
Fore Quarters, choice.....	8 @ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks.....	5 @ 6
Steer Chucks.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Boneless Chucks.....	5 @ 5
Medium Plates.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Steer Plates.....	6 @ 6
Cow Rounds.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Cow Loins, Medium.....	8 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	8 @ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	8 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	8 @ 18
Strip Loins.....	8 @ 8
Strain Butts.....	9 @ 11
Shoulder Clods.....	7 @ 7
Rolls.....	10 @ 10
Rump Butts.....	6 1/2 @ 10 1/4
Trimlings.....	5 @ 5
Shank.....	4 @ 4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	6 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Light.....	15 @ 15
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native.....	11 @ 11
Loin Ends, cow.....	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins.....	7 @ 10
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 10
Hind Shanks.....	3 @ 3

Beef Offal.

Livers.....	4 @ 4
Hearts.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Tongues.....	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	18 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.....	6 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brains.....	6 @ 6
Kidneys, each.....	5 @ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Light Carcass.....	9 @ 9
Good Carcass.....	12 @ 12
Good Saddles.....	14 @ 14
Medium Racks.....	9 @ 9
Good Racks.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	5 @ 5
Sweetbreads.....	10 @ 10
Plucks.....	10 @ 10
Heads, each.....	12 @ 12

Lambs.

Medium Caul.....	9 @ 9
Good Caul.....	11 @ 11
Round Dressed Lambs.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Saddles Caul.....	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	9 @ 9
Caul Lamb Racks.....	8 @ 8
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	14 @ 14
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	7 @ 7
Lamb Tongues, each.....	8 @ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Good Sheep.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	10 @ 10
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 11
Medium Racks.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Good Racks.....	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Mutton Stew.....	2 @ 2
Mutton Loins.....	10 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each.....	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each.....	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Pork Loins.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Leaf Lard.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Tenderloins.....	18 @ 18
Spare Ribs.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Butts.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hocks.....	6 @ 6
Trimlings.....	5 @ 5
Tails.....	6 @ 6
Snouts.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Pigs' Feet.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Pigs' Heads.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Blade Bones.....	6 @ 6
Cheek Meat.....	5 @ 5
Hog Plucks.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Neck Bones.....	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Skinned Shoulders.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Pork Hearts.....	3 @ 3
Pork Kidneys.....	3 @ 3
Pork Tongues.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Sill Bones.....	4 @ 4
Tail Bones.....	4 @ 4
Brains.....	5 @ 5
Backfat.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hams.....	10 @ 10
Calos.....	7 @ 7
Bellies.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Shoulders.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	7 @ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Choice Bologna.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Viennas.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Frankfurters.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Tongue.....	10 @ 10
White Tongue.....	10 @ 10
Minced Sausage.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Prepared Sausage.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
New England Sausage.....	11 @ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Berliner Sausage.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Boneless Sausage.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pollack Sausage.....	8 @ 8
Garlic Sausage.....	8 @ 8
Smoked Sausage.....	8 @ 8
Farm Sausage.....	13 @ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link.....	10 @ 10
Special Prepared Sausage.....	9 @ 9
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Hams, Bologna.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry.....	19 @ 19
German Salami, Medium Dry.....	19 @ 19
Italian Salami, Medium Dry.....	19 @ 19
Katelsner.....	13 @ 13
Mettwurst, New.....	13 @ 13
Farmer.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Monarque Cervelat.....	18 @ 18

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.....	\$4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20.....	4.00
Bologna, 1-50.....	4.00
Bologna, 2-20.....	3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	8.80
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	20.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.....	\$15.00
Plate Beef.....	\$14.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	\$12.50
Extra Mess Beef.....	\$12.00
Beef Hams.....	—
Rump Butts.....	\$14.00
Mess Pork.....	\$15.25
Clear Fat Backs.....	\$20.50
Family Back Pork.....	\$18.25
Bean Pork.....	\$14.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	\$11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Pure lard.....	\$10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Lard, compound.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	\$4.30
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.....	—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color.....	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	\$10 @ 10
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Regular Plates.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Short Clears.....	—
Butts.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4

Bacon meats, 1 c. more.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	\$11 @ 11
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	11 @ 11
Skinned Hams.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 4@10 lbs., avg.....	7 @ 7
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	7 @ 7
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	— @ —
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	16 @ 16
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	12 @ 12
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	12 @ 12
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.....	17 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Sets.....	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Dried Beef Outlets.....	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Regular Balled Hams.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Smoked Balled Hams.....	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Balled Calas.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	19 @ 19
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	\$16 @ 16
Export Rounds.....	21 @ 22
Middles, per set.....	5 @ 5
Beef bungs, per piece.....	7 @ 7
Hog casings, as packed.....	28 @ 28
Hog casings, free of salt.....	53 @ 53
Hog middles, per set.....	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	13 @ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime.....	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow.....	2 @ 2 1/4
Imported wide sheep casings.....	90 @ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	80 @ 80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	70 @ 70
Beef wessands.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium.....	— @ —
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	— @ —
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	\$2.50
Hoof meal, per unit.....	\$2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit.....	\$2.22 1/2 @ 2.22 1/2
Ground tankage, 12%.....	2 3/4 @ 2 3/4 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	2 3/4 @ 2 3/4 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2 3/4 @ 2 3/4 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%.....	\$17.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	\$24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	\$17.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	\$50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average.....	\$235.00 @ 235.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	24.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00 @ 32.50
Horns, white, per ton.....	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton.....	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton.....	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton.....	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	\$25.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	\$9.30
Prime steam, loose.....	\$9.90
Leaf.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Compound.....	7 @ 7
Neutral lard.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Oleo No. 2.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Mutton.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Tallow.....	8 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Grease.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces.....	65 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	47 @ 50
No. 1 lard oil.....	42 @ 45
No. 2 lard oil.....	40 @ 43
Oleo oil, extra.....	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Oleo stock.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	62 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.....	54 @ 55
Corn oil, loose.....	4.30 @ 4.40

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Prime city.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
No. 1 Country.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' prime.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Packers' No. 2.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Renders' No. 1.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "A".....	5 1/4 @ 6
White, "B".....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Bone.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
House.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Yellow.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Brown.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Glue Stock.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Garbage Grease.....	nom. @ 4 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	35 @ 35 1/4
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	34 1/2 @ 35
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	35 @ 1.07
Oak pork barrels.....	1.07 @ 1.12
Lard tierces.....	1.35 @ 1.37

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	5 @ 7
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax.....	4 1/2 @ 5

Sugar—

White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4 1/4

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 225 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.....	1.25

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 29.

Since our letter to you of last Wednesday, we have been having a strong and active market for cattle, and with a good demand prices have advanced 15@25c. per cwt. In some cases the commoner kinds of cattle are selling 30@40c. higher than the low point of last Wednesday. Receipts have been very moderate and the demand mostly for the common and medium grades. High-priced cattle have not moved very freely and do not show near so much advance as the low-priced kinds, cattle selling at 6c. and under meeting with the most favor. Those selling above 6c. show only 10@15c. advance, and in some cases have only been selling steady. To-day the receipts are 4,500, the market steady at yesterday's prices.

The market on good to choice butcher cows and heifers has been active and prices are 15@25c. higher than one week ago, the most advance being on the best grades. Strong weight cutters and medium cows have been good sellers, with the commoner grades of canners very slow sale at unsatisfactory prices. Bulls strong to 10c. higher. There has been a good demand for good to choice vealers, and prices reached the high point yesterday when a bunch of fancy calves sold at \$9.50, although bulk of the good ones are selling from \$8.50@9.00, with the medium and light-weight grades going at \$7.00@8.25, and heavy calves at \$3.50@5.00.

There has been a good demand for the good to choice feeding cattle and prices are 10@15c. higher. Feeders find it impossible to handle the fleshy, heavy-weight steers, as there is considerable competition from the packers for these sorts, and cattle that were selling two weeks ago around \$4.50@4.75 are selling this week to the packers at \$5@5.25. Good to choice stockers are selling strong, with the plain classes of feeders and common light stockers bringing about steady prices. Prospects look favorable for a continued high market, and this being a holiday week, we look for light receipts of cattle and believe the trade will be able to handle quite a heavy run on next Monday without much, if any, decline in the market.

Prices on hogs did not show change until yesterday, with 32,000 fresh receipts, which was light for Monday; the market was active and prices were 10@15c. higher. In some cases light mixed hogs sold 25@30c. higher than prices prevailing at the close of last week. The provision market ruled strong. To-day (Tuesday) the receipts are 33,000, which is very heavy, and with a lessened demand the market is slow and unsatisfactory and prices 10c. lower than yesterday, bulk of the good hogs selling to-day from \$5.85@6.00, tops, \$6.05, against a top of \$6.15 yesterday, quite a number of loads selling at \$6.10@6.15.

We do not look for very heavy receipts of hogs during the month of January, and with a strong and higher market on hogs and a declining market for corn, the country will hold back hogs, feeding them and making better and fatter before shipping. A very large proportion of the hogs coming so far this season have been light in weight and only half fat, and the heavy hogs, even if coarse, have sold at a premium over the lighter weights, no matter how good.

There has been a strong and active demand this week for the good classes of sheep and yearlings, and they are selling 15@25c. higher, with the trade very active on lambs, which show an advance of 10c. per cwt. over last week's close. Tops on lambs to-day \$7.85. Prospects look favorable for still higher prices, and our belief is that cattle, hogs and sheep, if well fatted, will sell at considerably higher than present prices later in the season.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 31.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 27,900; last week, 21,500; same week last year, 24,100. Heavy steers were draggy on Tuesday, but steady to strong the other days this week; light steers 10@20c. higher; cows and heifers, 20@30c. higher. No choice steers this week, fair number at \$6.40@6.50; 50 per cent. of the beef steers sold at \$6.00 or better; balance downwards to \$4.80. Top heifers, \$6.15; choice cows, \$5.75; bulk of cows and heifers, \$3.00@5.25; bulls, \$3.00@4.75. Veals were 25@50c. higher; tops, \$8.00. There was a fair run of quarantines, steers from Southern oil mills, \$4.50@5.10. Stockers and feeders scarce and firm.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 67,700; last week, 41,400; same week last year, 89,600. Market touched \$6.00 Monday for several loads, but was 15@25c. lower the next two days; stronger to-day. Heavy hogs, \$5.75@5.90; medium weights, \$5.50@5.80; lights, \$5.10@5.60; pigs, \$4@5. Receipts are expected to fall below phenomenal runs of a year ago for the next few weeks and the trend of the market depends on the extent of the shortage.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 24,200; last week, 14,700; same week last year, 21,400. Prices continued to advance Monday and Tuesday, lambs reaching \$7.70; yearlings, \$6.65; wethers, \$5.25; ewes, \$4.75. The market was 15@25c. lower yesterday and to-day, but receipts were small and prices not fully tested. Bulk of receipts are from feed lots in native territory; Colorado is not moving much yet. Feeding lambs are wanted at strong prices.

HIDES are steady; green salted, 8½@11c.; bulls, 8@9c.; dry flint butcher, 15@17c.; dry salt, 11@13c.; dry glue, 9c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	490	—	—
Armour	3,124	14,588	4,783
Cudahy	2,805	9,839	2,786
Fowler	1,076	—	1,626
Morris	2,669	8,667	3,119
S. & S.	2,793	6,963	2,753
Swift	3,267	11,600	3,683

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 28.

The receipts of cattle are naturally small at this season, but are about up to demands of the trade. The market, all things considered, is in a very healthy condition and the tendency in prices is towards a higher level. This in lieu of the fact that prices are now at the highest point of the year speaks very well for the outlook at the start of 1909. The strength of the market applies to all classes of fat cattle. Good fat steers are selling at \$5.75@6.50 and anything like choice or prime showing long feed can be quoted at \$6.75@7.50. Fat cows and heifers are meeting ready sale at \$5@5.50; veal calves are selling around \$8, while choice and good feeding steers are in demand at \$4.25@5.

As is the case with cattle, the movement of hogs has fallen off and prices have taken an upward turn that was hardly expected just at the close of the old year, as it is a time for bullish movement in prices. The hogs are showing a tendency to improve in quality and weight and this is naturally narrowing down the range in prices. On the date of this writing the bulk of the hogs sold at \$5.55@5.90, with tops making \$6, and these prices are 25@35c. higher than one week ago.

The movement of live mutton has not been large of late and prices have been working up very rapidly. They are now at the high-

est point of the season and fair prices seem to be in sight for feeders who will finish their stock before sending it to market. Best lambs are worth around \$7.50; yearlings at about \$6 for top, and ewes \$4.60.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 28, 1908.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,606	—	947	9,943	17,669
Sixtieth street	3,261	50	2,321	8,194	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	20,850
Lehigh Valley	4,303	—	590	13,429	—
West Shore R. R.	1,530	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	66	134	86	4,600
Totals	11,703	116	4,292	31,652	43,119
Totals last week	11,179	104	6,161	55,356	45,123

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Minneapolis	—	—	1,000
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,400
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,750
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,040
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,265
Armour & Co., Ss. Campana	—	—	1,150
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,065
Total exports	—	—	8,640
Total exports last week	—	—	70 10,800

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	2,800	500
Omaha	200	1,800	1,500
St. Louis	500	2,500	100
St. Joseph	300	1,200	—
Fort Worth	400	300	—

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1908.

Chicago	19,000	32,000	23,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	5,000
St. Louis	3,900	7,100	2,700
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	200
Sioux City	2,100	3,000	300
Fort Worth	1,000	1,600	—

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1908.

Chicago	4,000	33,000	15,000
Kansas City	12,000	20,000	7,000
Omaha	3,700	12,300	9,000
St. Louis	4,500	10,300	2,500
St. Joseph	2,000	12,000	4,000
Sioux City	700	7,000	700
Fort Worth	2,000	1,800	—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1908.

Chicago	20,000	46,000	18,000
Kansas City	8,000	17,000	6,000
Omaha	3,700	12,000	7,500

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Chicago	6,000	30,000	16,000
Kansas City	2,500	7,000	2,000
Omaha	2,700	7,000	7,000
St. Louis	2,000	7,000	1,500

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1909.

Holiday.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending December 26:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,904
Kansas City	12,295
Omaha	4,324
St. Joseph	4,964
Cudahy	347
Sioux City	2,524
South St. Paul	1,300
Indianapolis	2,662
New York and Jersey City	11,819
Philadelphia	2,664
Wichita	213

HOGS.

Chicago	88,833
Kansas City	47,318
Omaha	19,950
St. Joseph	21,005
Cudahy	18,516
Sioux City	18,422
Ottumwa	18,980
Cedar Rapids	16,202
South St. Paul	11,850
Indianapolis	34,720
New York and Jersey City	43,119
Philadelphia	2,955
Wichita	8,481

SHEEP.

Chicago	39,023
Kansas City	12,462
Omaha	5,542
St. Joseph	3,308
Cudahy	181
Sioux City	1,028
South St. Paul	1,960
Indianapolis	908
New York and Jersey City	31,652
Philadelphia	4,930

GENERAL MARKETS**HOG MARKETS, DECEMBER 31.**

CHICAGO.—Receipts 30,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.10@6.05.
 INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; strong; \$5.25@6.15.
 KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 11,000; 5@10c. higher; \$4.50@5.90.
 OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.25@5.90.
 EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 10,200; steady; \$5.50@6.00.
 CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 4,000; higher; \$5.90@6.20.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.80@9.90; city steam, \$9.37½@9.50; refined Continent, \$10; South America, \$10.60; do., kegs, \$12; compounds, \$7@7.12½.

LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—Beef, extra India mess, 115s. Pork, prime mess, 78s. 9d.; shoulders, 36s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 43s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 41s.; short ribs, 45s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 46s.; 35@40 lbs., 45s.; backs, 45s. 6d.; bellies, 55s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. 6d. Turpentine, 29s. 3d. Rosin, common, 8s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 48s. 1d. Lard, American refined, 28-lb. pails, 49s. 3d. Cheese, Canadian finest white new, 59s.; do., colored, 60s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 48½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 31s. 6d. Cottonseed refined, loose (Hull), 24s. 1d. Petroleum, refined (London), 67½d. Linseed, La Plata (London), December-January, 40s. 6d.; Calcutta, 46s. 3d. Linseed oil, 21s. 10½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 31, 1908.—Business in oleo oil and neutral lard this week has suffered from the approaching holidays, and it is natural that business should be light the last few days. It was very good in the Christmas week. Cattle arriving to market at present are not of good quality and the number of cattle arriving this week has been less, so that there is no abundant oleo production and the oleo stocks have been cleaned up by the purchases made during Christmas week. Most packers seem to look for lighter arrivals of hogs during January and February than we have had the last few months, and this in face of light stocks of neutral lard, rather promises higher prices for neutral in the coming year. The market for butter oil has advanced sharply the last few days.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO DECEMBER 28, 1908.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	—	—	8,640
Boston	2,647	—	2,687
Portland	1,397	—	—
St. John	274	—	—
Exports to—			
London	1,301	—	9,760
Liverpool	2,643	—	1,567
Manchester	274	—	—
Totals to all ports	4,218	—	11,327
Totals to all ports last week	5,331	70	13,822

CABLE MARKETS**Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Dec. 31.—Cottonseed oil market strong; not active; fair supplies afloat. Quote butter oil 33 florins; prime summer white, 32½ florins; prime summer yellow, 31 florins; off oil, 30 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Dec. 31.—Cottonseed oil market steady; quiet; quoted off oil, 62 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Dec. 31.—Cottonseed oil market strong; moderate demand. Quote prime summer yellow, 64 francs; winter, 75 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Dec. 31.—Cottonseed oil market holds firm; moderate demand for supplies. Off oil, 50½ marks; prime summer yellow, 51½ marks; butter oil, 56@57 marks; white, 55 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—Cottonseed oil market stronger; moderate advance in prices; prompt demand for supplies. Quote off oil 25½s.; prime summer yellow, 25½s.; white and butter, 27s.

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.**Provisions.**

The let-up of large hog receipts for the day tended to a firm hog products market. General features are not varied from those outlined in our review.

Oleo Stearine.

Strong market at the advance made for the week. Sale of 100,000 pounds February delivery in New York, 10¾c.

Tallow.

Quiet and firm at 5¾c. for New York City hhds.

Cottonseed Oil.

As it seems, the sudden advance in the New York market yesterday of about one cent for refined was due to a higher price or 31c. paid for crude in the Southeast by a large refiner, with possibly refined for July sold against it, under satisfactory carrying charges. It is barely possible that export demand for refined is or may be quickened a little by the destruction of property in Sicily, and that the olive oil situation, thereby, is made more acute; whereby cotton oil supplies would be in some degree substituted, but no very marked factor is expected from the Sicily situation. To-day's market opened about steady. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, January, 39@39¾c.; February, \$5.35@5.37 per 100 lbs.; March, \$5.46@5.49; May, \$5.59@5.61; July

\$5.69@5.70; September, \$5.82@5.84; sales 100 bbls. February, \$5.35; 3,000 bbls. July, \$5.70 @5.71; 600 bbls. September, \$5.83@5.85; 1,300 bbls. May, \$5.60@5.61; 300 bbls. March, \$5.47 @5.48.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

The cottonseed products trade will have a meeting in the Managers' Room of the New York Produce Exchange, Monday, Jan. 4, at 3 p. m., to consider proposed amendments to the trading rules of the Exchange. The proposed new rules are in relation to duties of the quotation committee, manner of appointing committees on cottonseed products, duties of two official cottonseed oil chemists, oil arbitration, action of the chemists and committee in disputes over quality of oil, and several minor matters.

TESTING REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

(Concluded from page 24.)

(c)—Is it well to recommend that the tonnage capacity be based on the actual weight of refrigerating fluid circulated between the condenser and the refrigerator and actually evaporated in the refrigerator, or would it be better to rely in all cases on the determination of the actual tonnage capacity generated by the machine as given by the actual weight of brine or other liquid refrigerated and the range of temperature?

(d)—Should the refrigerating capacity of a machine refer only to that part of the plant which has the ammonia or other primarily refrigerating fluid in circulation, or should it include the entire plant and in this way be affected by the capacity of the refrigerator or the refrigerating coils?

(e)—Is the method proposed in the report for weighing the amount of anhydrous ammonia a good one, or would it be preferable to obtain the weight in some other way?

(f)—What is the best method of determining the density of the liquid in an absorption machine? Where the liquid is very rich in ammonia it is impossible to draw it off at ordinary temperatures without allowing considerable of the ammonia to escape in the form of fumes. Would it be a good plan to pass the liquid through a coil placed in a freezing mixture and determine the density at a much lower temperature than that usually employed and, if so, what temperature would be the best one to adopt?

(g)—What is the best method of determining the purity of the anhydrous ammonia in a machine? In case the amount of moisture is to be determined, can this be done accurately by means of absorption tubes?

(h)—In case water is found to be present in the ammonia, how can this be allowed for in computing the tonnage capacity on the basis of weight of the refrigerating fluid circulated?

(i)—Would it be a good plan to rate refrigerating machines in regard to capacity in some way irrespective of results which may be obtained by tests? For example, would it be advisable to rate ammonia compression machines on the size of the ammonia compression cylinders, or the displacement of the piston of the ammonia cylinder, or, on the other hand, should the rating of machines be left entirely to the manufacturers?

In addition to these general questions there are a number of other important points that should be carefully considered, and the writer earnestly hopes that the matter will be gone into by this society in a thorough way with a view of establishing a report which will be of value. If a report is not actually used in connection with the work which it outlines it is certainly a failure. The members of this society have use for a report on the subject at hand, and are better able than any other body of men to prepare it in the right way. Let us all pull together and see what we can do in this line in the light of the very latest experience, and establish something which we can conscientiously feel will be of service to the profession at large.

DEERFOOT FARM

SAUSAGE

Are Now In Season

Prepared at SOUTHBORO, MASS.

Retail Section

THE BUTCHER AND MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

(Continued from last week.)

Steam, electricity, or even gasoline engines may be utilized for power to drive the plant, the selecting being governed largely by local conditions and existing power installation. As a rough estimate, and assuming that in small machines it requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ h. p. per ton, with steam at 4 cents per h. p. hour, refrigeration may be obtained at a cost of \$2.40 per ton. Likewise approximating gas engine power at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per h. p. hour, the cost is 90 cents.

Electricity is used as the motive power in the great majority of these small plants, and power companies, as a rule, make special rates for power used for refrigeration. In New Jersey, for instance, while the Public Service Corporation's base rate for power is 10 cents they quote a flat rate for power for operating refrigerating machines of 3 cents in summer and 4 cents in winter. Electric power rates are said to vary from 10 cents to eight-tenths of a cent per kilowatt, according to localities.

These figures are, of course, to show only the approximate cost of power per ton, and there are naturally several additional items to be added to obtain the actual cost of the refrigeration.

A Test to Show the Saving.

Some time ago there were published some very interesting figures showing the general saving effected by the installation of a small machine. That is, a saving over previous expenses and considering the fact that the refrigeration produced was more expensive than ice refrigeration. Briefly the conditions and figures are as follows. A two-ton machine, driven by a 5 h. p. motor, was set up in a small retail ice-cream maker's plant. The refrigeration was not used in making the ice cream, but merely to harden and keep it, the product running from 200 to 800 quarts per day. The figures given were taken during the months of May, June and July, and an average of 400 quarts per day for six days a week was used. With regard to the labor charge in the comparison, the manufacturer had always needed extra help at this period of the year, and paid about \$12 per week. With the installation of this machine, however, this charge was eliminated.

	Salt.	Ice, tons.	Electric power.
Year of test.....	\$168	112	\$214.63
Previous year.....	378	210	101.52
Difference	\$210	98	\$113.11
Ice is figured in tons because of the variable price at the time. Three dollars per ton is a fair figure at the present time.			
Extra cost for electric power.			\$113.11
5 per cent. interest on investment, \$2,700.....			\$136
10 per cent. depreciation and repairs on machinery only, \$1,900			190

Water tax for condenser.....	6
Total	\$331
One-quarter year.....	82.75
Oil waste, etc.....	.39
Total	\$196.25
Saving over previous year for three months:	
Ice, 98 tons at \$3.....	\$294.00
Salt	210.00
Labor, 3 months, \$40.....	120.00

Total	\$624.00
Expenses	196.25

Net saving.....\$427.75
Thus a saving at the rate of \$4.64 per day is shown.

It is admitted that this remarkable economy is attained only during the height of the season, but even if not another dollar were saved throughout the year, the investment is a profitable one. Taking the entire interest, tax and depreciation charges for the year out of the saving shown for three months, and there is still \$178 on the profit side of the ledger.

(To be continued.)

BACK IN THE HARNESS.

The forty-odd thousand copies of "Talks by the Old Storekeeper," comprising the editions up to date, have made a multitude of friends for Frank Farrington's old retailer, Tobias Jenkins. These readers will be glad to know that the shrewd old merchant has appeared again in "Back in the Harness," a sequel to "Talks." The sequel is uniform in style and binding with the first book and is well illustrated. It is published by the Merchants' Helps Publishing Company, Delhi, N. Y., price 50 cents.

The Old Storekeeper finds it necessary to go back into the retail trade and his new experiences with modern methods and equipment are worth many times their cost to any business man. The practical value of Mr. Farrington's writings is much enhanced by the experience behind them, the author being a highly successful merchant himself.

BRITISH BUTCHER RIVALS.

In a certain small English village there were two butchers living on the same street. One placarded his sausage at 1s. a pound, and the rival promptly placed 8d. on his card.

No. 1 then placed a notice in his window, saying that sausage under 1s. could not be guaranteed.

No. 2's response to this was the announcement "I have supplied sausages to the King."

In the opposite window the following morning appeared an extra large card bearing the words, "God save the King."—Baltimore Sun.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of Albert La Furgey at Tacoma, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Burke's meat market at Plymouth, Cal., has been damaged by fire.

Hager & Brown's meat market at Morocco, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Oscar Abraham at Harrodsburg, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

Matt Putman's meat market at Brodhead, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Hans O. Nissen at Naugatuck, Conn., has been placed in attachment to satisfy judgment obtained by creditors.

Herman J. Ahnert, a retired butcher of 1131 Kaighn avenue, Camden, N. J., died at his home on December 25.

K. L. Host has sold out his meat market at Grafton, Neb., to W. H. Brehm of Sutton. Geo. Phinney, of Rulo, is now running a meat market at Adams, Neb.

Rupert Bros. have sold out their butcher shop at West Point, Neb., to Scott Dunn, of South Omaha.

Jack Higgins has succeeded C. M. Nichola in the meat business at Falls City, Neb.

Wright Bros. have succeeded to the meat business of Wright & Fah at Washougal, Wash.

John Daubert has succeeded to the business of the Endicott Meat Market at Endicott, Wash.

C. O. Bergheim has engaged in the meat business at Tacoma, Wash.

Revier Bros. & Company have succeeded to the business of Revier, Kickenapp & Company at Spirit Lake, Ida.

T. Turk has just opened a butcher shop at Chewelah, Wash.

John Adams has purchased an interest in the Braden Meat Market at Astoria, Ore.

D. M. Overby, proprietor of the C. O. D. Meat Market at Garfield, Wash., has suffered a stroke of paralysis.

J. D. Salomon has leased the Lee Herring-ton meat market at Willamina, Ore., and will continue the business.

In a recent fire the meat markets of Elmore & Smith and Odell & Waldron at Paton, Ia., were destroyed.

R. T. Wells' meat market at Madisonville, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of E. Hubbard at Sidney Center, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

MEAT INSPECTOR VIOLATES LAW.

The city meat inspector of Denver, Col., was fined \$50 and costs last week in a Denver magistrate's court for selling game without a license. The inspector had got hold of some wild geese and he sold them to a local market. A State game official heard of it and had the inspector arrested. The meat official paid his fine and acknowledged that the joke was on him. While he could forbid others to sell meat under certain conditions, he could not sell it himself, either, as he found out.

Mr. Retailer:-

It is a good thing to have people know you've a good thing to sell--good for us and for you, too.

Veribest Pork and Beans and Veribest Corned Beef Hash are top-notch in quality. We are seeing to that.

And our advertising is letting the people in your town know it. We are seeing to that.

This is sales producing power for you as well as for us, but the heat that goes up the chimney does not help to keep up steam. If you haven't Veribest well displayed on your shelves this advertising energy is going to waste,-for us and for you.

We are working with you--it means money in your pocket to work with us.

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

New York Section

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, spent the Christmas holidays in New York City.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending December 26 averaged 7.98 cents per pound.

A dispatch from Toronto states that A. D. Edstel, the well-known beef dressing expert, is planning a tour of beef dressing exhibitions in which New York City will be included.

Local wholesale meat coolers were open until 10 a. m. on New Year's Day. The boys had a whole day's holiday Christmas, but this week there was trade on Friday to be taken care of.

The East Side Master Butchers have their annual reception and ball at Palm Garden on the night of Monday, January 11. There is a big time in prospect.

F. A. Fowler, head of the Swift beef department, and J. M. Boyer, of the same department, were in New York this week. So was H. B. Collins, of the produce department, and Manager Charles Simons, of the Swift houses in Philadelphia.

Fred Lyman, one of the best known of the cattle buying force at the Chicago yards, and assistant to Head Cattle Buyer Tom Cross, of the National Packing Company, was in New York this week on his return from a holiday vacation trip to New England.

The Eastern New York Poultry Dealers' Association, of Brooklyn, organized "to better conditions surrounding the trade," has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The directors include Samuel Goldstein, Abram Kleinman and Joseph Scull, all of Brooklyn.

The annual entertainment and ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Aid Society takes place at Terrace Garden on Friday evening, January 8. The vaudeville programme is always the best to be had in New York for these affairs. This year it is said the famous moving pictures, showing the U. D. B. plant in operation, will be a feature of the entertainment.

O. E. and W. E. Condit, of East Orange, N. J., have incorporated their meat business under the name of the O. E. & W. E. Condit Company, to carry on the business of dealers in meats, live cattle and sheep, provisions, fruit and food products of all kinds and descriptions—to erect, build, operate and maintain abattoirs, cold storage warehouses, etc. The concern is capitalized at \$125,000, of which \$105,000 is paid in by the following incorporators: Orlando E. Condit, Albert E. Condit and William E. Condit.

High cost of good cattle and low prices obtained for beef in New York this week were not encouraging to wholesalers. Good cattle costing from 7½ to 8 cents alive in Chicago were on the local market and it was said that 9½ cents was the best figure obtained for this stuff in the carcass here. How much profit there was in this beef may easily be figured. However, there was plenty of beef of common quality in the coolers, on which it is presumed the wholesalers did not show such a margin of loss. Trade was not at all lively, however.

The turkey market was higher than ever this week, and by the middle of the week 24 cents was the wholesale price downtown for the good stuff. There was a marked scarcity and everybody was hunting for turkeys. One trader who got caught in the Thanksgiving slump and put his stuff in the freezer after refusing less than 20 cents for it, brought it out this week and sold it all for 24 cents. Retailers had their troubles explaining the high prices to customers, but it couldn't be helped. The turkeys were not here to sell.

The news of the raising of the cattle quarantine by the federal government was received in local trade circles with joy. Those who had hides to ship were especially pleased, as they have been put to much annoyance and expense by the necessity for disinfecting all hides shipped out of the State. This disinfection process has cost from \$10 to \$20 a bed for those handling quantities of hides, and the removal of the quarantine order will be a saving and a relief. It is also an advantage in enabling slaughterers to resume the buying of stock in New Jersey, and Jersey City killers to patronize the yards on the New York side.

Demand for seats at the vaudeville entertainment to be given in connection with the annual ball of the United Dressed Beef Company Mutual Aid Society at Terrace Garden next Friday evening, January 8, has been so great as to nearly exhaust the supply. A certain number of seats on the main floor of the hall have been reserved, but they will be held only until the beginning of the performance, at 8:30 o'clock. Those who do not claim their seats by that time will take the risk of losing them, as all seats will be thrown open at 8:30, when the performance begins. The programme is said to include some of the best vaudeville talent to be obtained.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending December 26, 1908, as follows: Meat, Manhattan, 39,733 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,631 lbs.; Bronx, 86 lbs.; Queens, 556 lbs.; total, 48,026 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,700 lbs.; Richmond, 150 lbs.; total, 4,850 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 7,878 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,685 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; total, 9,663 lbs.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

WANTED

Partner or partners with \$300,000 capital to operate meat packinghouse (\$200,000 cash already subscribed. Proposition includes erection of modern plant, with highly profitable business insured from outset and amply protected in its profits. Company can easily be enlarged to from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 on its own resources within a short time after the plant is started. All capital needed for extension can be obtained at 5 per cent. An unusual opportunity, which does not permit of full details in this advertisement, but has every attraction for the capital required. Particulars will be given only to those meaning business. Address Box 388, care The National Provisioner, New York.

